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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-366  
H. R. 11086

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11086

Jan. 8, 1958 Rep. Breeding introduced H. R. 9814 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Mar. 3, 1958 Rep. Albert introduced H. R. 11086 and Rep. Breeding introduced H. R. 11089 which were referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bills as introduced.

Mar. 6, 1958 Sen. Schoeppel and others introduced and Sen. Schoeppel discussed S. 3406 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced. Remarks of author.

Mar. 10, 1958 House subcommittee ordered H. R. 11086 reported.  
  
Senate committee reported S. 3406 without amendment. S. Report No. 1359. Print of bill and report. Sen. Schoeppel discussed bill.

Mar. 12, 1958 House committee reported H. R. 11086 with amendments. H. Report No. 1497. Print of bill and report.  
Digest of S. 3406 as reported by Senate committee.

Mar. 13, 1958 House passed H. R. 11086 as reported.

Mar. 14, 1958 H. R. 11086 was placed on the Senate calendar. Print of H. R. 11086 as passed by House.

Mar. 17, 1958 Senate passed over S. 3406 at the request of Sen. Talmadge. (The Congressional Record stated the Senate had passed H.R. 11086, but the Senate bill clerk informed us that the statement in the Record was in error).

Mar. 24, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 11086 without amendment. S. 3406 was indefinitely postponed due to passage of H. R. 11086.

Apr. 4, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-366.



## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-366

REVISIONS IN WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Amends Sec. 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as not to adversely affect producers who seed an acreage to wheat for harvest as grain for 1958 in excess of their farm allotments in establishing future farm allotments by allowing each producer, complier and non-complier alike, credit for 1958 wheat acreage equal to their farm base acreage of wheat; to retain the effect of Public Law 85-203 (relative to certain exemptions for wheat producers of 30 acres or less) with respect to wheat acreage credit for 1958 to be used in the establishment of future State and county acreage allotments; and to permit Public Law 85-203 to become fully effective with respect to wheat acreage credit for 1959 and subsequent years for use in the establishment of future State, county, and farm acreage allotments, except that it would allow any producer who seeds wheat for harvest as grain in excess of his farm allotment to receive credit for an acreage equal to his farm base acreage of wheat if he stores or delivers to the Secretary the farm marketing excess. Provides that any producer who subsequently depletes the stored excess would have his acreage credit for the year in which such excess was produced reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year, and the deductions in farm acreage history resulting from the depletion of stored excess wheat would be reflected in the State and county acreage history.











85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 9814

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 8, 1958

MR. BREEDING introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to allow acreage planted to the 1958 crop of winter wheat in excess of wheat acreage allotments to be considered in establishing such allotments for the future.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first sentence of subsection (h) of section 334 of  
4       the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by in-  
5       serting after "1958" the following: "(other than acreage  
6       seeded to wheat in 1957 for harvest in 1958)".

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85TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

H. R. 9814

## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to allow acreage planted to the 1958 crop of winter wheat in excess of wheat acreage allotments to be considered in establishing such allotments for the future.

By Mr. BREEDING

JANUARY 8, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

# H. R. 11086

## A BILL



85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 11086

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1958

Mr. ALBERT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,  
with respect to wheat acreage history.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4       1938, as amended, is amended—

5               (1) by adding at the end thereof two new sen-  
6       tences reading as follows: "For the purpose of estab-  
7       lishing farm acreage allotments—(i) the past acreage  
8       of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage  
9       determined for the farm under the regulations issued by  
10      the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage  
11      allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of



1        such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment  
2        for the farm is increased through administrative, review,  
3        or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall  
4        be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past  
5        acreage of wheat for 1959 and subsequent years shall be  
6        the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of  
7        the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case of  
8        any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat  
9        acreage allotment, the acreage diverted from the produc-  
10       tion of wheat: *Provided*, That for 1959 and subsequent  
11       years in the case of any farm on which the entire amount  
12       of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secre-  
13       tary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations  
14       to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty, the past  
15       acreage of wheat for the year in which such farm mar-  
16       keting excess is so delivered or stored shall be the farm  
17       base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under  
18       the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining  
19       farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if  
20       any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later de-  
21       pleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such deple-  
22       tion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat acreage  
23       allotments subsequent to such depletion the past acreage  
24       of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess

1 was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage  
2 allotment for such year.”; and

3 (2) by striking out in subsection (h) the language  
4 “future State, county, and farm acreage allotments” and  
5 inserting in lieu thereof “future State and county acreage  
6 allotments”.

# A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

By Mr. ALBERT

MARCH 3, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 11089

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1958

Mr. BREEDING introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,  
with respect to wheat acreage history.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,  
4       as amended, is amended—

5               (1) by adding at the end thereof two new sentences  
6       reading as follows: “For the purpose of establishing  
7       farm acreage allotments (i) the past acreage of wheat  
8       on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage deter-  
9       mined for the farm under the regulations issued by the  
10       Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage  
11       allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of

1 such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment  
2 for the farm is increased through administrative review,  
3 or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall  
4 be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past  
5 acreage of wheat for 1959 and subsequent years shall  
6 be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess  
7 of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case  
8 of any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat  
9 acreage allotment, the acreage diverted from the pro-  
10 duction of wheat: *Provided*, That for 1959 and subse-  
11 quent years in the case of any farm on which the entire  
12 amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the  
13 Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regu-  
14 lations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty,  
15 the past acreage of wheat for the year in which such  
16 farm marketing excess is so delivered or stored shall  
17 be the farm base acreage of wheat determined for the  
18 farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for  
19 determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year,  
20 but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later  
21 depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such  
22 depletion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat  
23 acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the past  
24 acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the

1 excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat  
2 acreage allotment for such year.”; and

3 (2) by striking out in subsection (h) the language  
4 “future State, county, and farm acreage allotments” and  
5 inserting in lieu thereof “future State and county acreage  
6 allotments”.



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## A BILL

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To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

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By Mr. BREEDING

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MARCH 3, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 3406

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 6, 1958

Mr. SCHOEPPel (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CARROLL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,  
with respect to wheat acreage history.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4       1938, as amended, is amended—

5               (a) by changing the period at the end of the first  
6       sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a pro-  
7       viso as follows: "*Provided, That in establishing State*  
8       acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production  
9       of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any sub-  
10      sequent year for any farm on which the entire amount

1 of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secre-  
2 tary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations  
3 to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be  
4 the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under  
5 the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining  
6 farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if  
7 any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later  
8 depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such  
9 depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat  
10 acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the  
11 seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for  
12 the year in which the excess was produced shall be  
13 reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such  
14 year.”;

15 (b) by changing the period at the end of the first  
16 sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a pro-  
17 viso as follows: “*Provided*, That in establishing county  
18 acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production  
19 of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any  
20 subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount  
21 of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secre-  
22 tary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations  
23 to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be  
24 the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm  
25 under the regulations issued by the Secretary for de-

termining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.”;

(c) by adding at the end of subsection (c) thereof a new sentence as follows: “For the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments, (1) the past acreage of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage allotments; (2) if subsequent to the determination of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment for the farm is increased through administrative, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and (3) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and any subsequent year shall be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage diverted from the production of wheat: *Pro-*



1        *vided*, That for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of  
2        any farm on which the entire amount of the farm mar-  
3        keting excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in  
4        accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or post-  
5        pone payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat  
6        for the year in which such farm marketing excess is so  
7        delivered or stored shall be the base acreage of wheat  
8        determined for the farm under the regulations issued by  
9        the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allot-  
10        ments for such year, but if any part of the amount of  
11        wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes  
12        due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of es-  
13        tablishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent to  
14        such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the farm for  
15        the year in which the excess was produced shall be  
16        reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such  
17        year.”; and

18        (d) by striking out in subsection (h) thereof the  
19        language “future State, county, and farm acreage allot-  
20        ments” and inserting in lieu thereof “future State and  
21        county acreage allotments except as prescribed in the  
22        provisos to the first sentences of subsections (a) and  
23        (b), respectively, of this section.”









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# A BILL

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To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

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By Mr. SCHOEPPel, Mr. ALLOTt, Mr. CARLSON,  
Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY,  
Mr. CHURCH, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CURTIS, and  
Mr. CARROLL

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MARCH 6, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry

the resolution may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it appears that the economy of the United States is in the throes of a recession of unpredictable duration; and

Whereas the Federal Government is planning a program of public works for the purpose of stimulating the economy; and

Whereas the fund allotted by the Congress for the purpose of urban renewal is manifestly inadequate for the purpose: Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Boston City Council memorializes the Congress to immediately overhaul the urban renewal program with a view to expediting those programs now in hand, and secondly, for the purpose of placing additional funds in the urban renewal program.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 602. A bill to provide for the acquisition of additional land to be used in connection with the Cowpens National Battleground site (Rept. No. 1346).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, without amendment:

H. J. Res. 439. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Seventh International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1348).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

S. 2630. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment, and to provide certain services to the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, and to permit use of certain lands of the Air Force Academy for use at the Girl Scout Senior Roundup Encampment, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1350).

By Mr. BUSH, from the Committee on Armed Services, without amendment:

H. R. 7696. An act to authorize certain persons to wear the uniform of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps (Rept. No. 1351).

### REPORT ENTITLED "ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTI-TRUST AND MONOPOLY—1957"—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 1345)

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, pursuant to Senate Resolution 57, as extended, I submit a report entitled "Activities of the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly—1957," together with the individual views of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from Tennessee.

### REPORT ENTITLED "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT"—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT NO. 1347)

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, from the Committee on

the Judiciary, I submit a report entitled "Trading With the Enemy Act," pursuant to Senate Resolution 50, as extended. I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from South Carolina.

### STIMULATION OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report an original bill to stimulate residential construction, and I submit a report (No. 1349) thereon. I ask that the report be printed and the bill placed on the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar, and the report will be printed, as requested by the Senator from Alabama.

The bill (S. 3418) to stimulate residential construction, reported by Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, was read twice by its title, and placed on the calendar.

### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Dr. Paul Darwin Foote, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nomination of Lt. Gen. James Maurice Gavin, Army of the United States, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general.

I also report favorably a group of 83 general officers in the grades of brigadier general and major general for temporary and permanent appointment in the Regular Air Force and a group of 15 officers for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the Air Force in the grade of major general and brigadier general.

I ask that these nominations be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations placed on the Executive Calendar are as follows:

Lt. Gen. James Maurice Gavin, Army of the United States (major general, United States Army), to be placed on the retired list in the rank of lieutenant general;

Maj. Gen. Archie J. Old, Jr., and sundry other officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force; and

Brig. Gen. Clarence A. Shoop, and sundry other officers for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the United States Air Force.

Mr. BARRETT. In addition, I report favorable a total of 1,508 nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy and Marine Corps in the grade of commander and below. All of these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so to save the expense of printing on the Executive Calendar, I

ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Vice President's desk for the information of any Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations ordered to lie on the desk are as follows:

Mack E. Allison, Jr., and sundry other officers, for temporary promotion in the staff corps of the Navy.

### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 3401. A bill for the relief of Cho Hack Yoon;

S. 3402. A bill for the relief of Maxim Kadoch (Cadoch); and

S. 3403. A bill for the relief of Alan Alfred Coleman, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 3404. A bill for the relief of Doulatram Chattulani Chavez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAVEZ (by request):

S. 3405. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to finance the 1961 meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SCHOEPEL (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CARROLL):

S. 3406. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. SCHOEPEL when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 3407. A bill to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative staff at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. TALMADGE (for himself, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SYMINGTON):

S. 3408. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide that cotton acreage allotments for the States for 1958 and subsequent years shall be no less than in 1956, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. TALMADGE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

S. 3409. A bill for the relief of Rapid City Medical Center; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

S. 3410. A bill to provide for the establishment of a special \$18,500,000 7-year program of Federal scholarship and fellowship grants to individuals, and a \$2,500,000 program of grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education, to encourage and expand the training of teachers for the education of exceptional children; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)



By Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself, Mr. PROXMIRE, and Mr. MORSE):

S. 3411. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$800 the amount of each income tax exemption for the taxable year 1958; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. YARBOROUGH when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MURRAY (by request):

S. 3412. A bill providing for the extension of certain authorized functions of the Secretary of the Interior to areas other than the United States, its Territories and possessions; and

S. 3413. A bill to consolidate, revise, and reenact the public land townsite laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GORE:

S. 3414. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. GORE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MALONE:

S. 3415. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. MALONE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 3416. A bill for the relief of Viola Borwick Warbis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANSFIELD (by request):

S. 3417. A bill to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, in order to promote the overseas distribution of American informational mediums; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the remarks of Mr. MANSFIELD when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 3418. A bill to stimulate residential construction; placed on the calendar.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he reported the above bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency, which appears under the heading "Reports of Committees.")

By Mr. THYE:

S. 3419. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate certain coverage requirements upon which eligibility for disability-insurance benefits or the disability "freeze" thereunder is conditioned; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. THYE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas (for himself and other Senators) submitted the following concurrent resolutions, which were referred as indicated:

S. Con. Res. 68. Concurrent resolution favoring the acceleration of civil construction programs for which appropriations have been made; to the Committee on Public Works; and

S. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution favoring the acceleration of military construction programs for which appropriations have been made; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(See the above concurrent resolutions printed in full when submitted by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, which appear under a separate heading.)

## AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, RELATING TO WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and Senators ALLOTT, CARLSON, MORSE, NEUBERGER, O'MAHONEY, CHURCH, HRUSKA, CURTIS, and CARROLL, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me in explanation of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3406) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history, introduced by Mr. SCHOEPEL (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The statement presented by Mr. SCHOEPEL is as follows:

### STATEMENT BY SENATOR SCHOEPEL

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 85-203 (August 28, 1957), farm, county, and State wheat acreage allotments were determined primarily on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat during a preceding period of years, plus, the acreage diverted under previous programs for such period of years. Also, there was no limit on the acreage seeded to wheat for history purposes.

Because of the high degree of non-compliance with wheat acreage allotments in certain States and areas, particularly those with a relatively high production of farms with allotments less than 15 acres, there were substantial shifts of allotment acreage from year to year from the old established wheat producing States and areas, where compliance with allotments was relatively high, to States and areas where non-compliance was most prevalent.

Public Law 85-203 was designed to prevent further shifts in allotment acreages away from the old established wheat producing States and areas. Such law provided that any acreage seeded to wheat for harvest as grain for the 1958 and subsequent crops in excess of allotments would not be considered in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. This in effect would tend to reduce the allotments in subsequent years for farms, counties, and States when producers generally persist in overplanting their allotments, because such producers not only would lose credit for any acreage of wheat in excess of their allotment, but also would not be credited with any diverted acreage as is the case for a complying farm.

Following the enactment of Public Law 85-203, many farmers learned after their 1958 crop of wheat was planted, and despite the fact that the 1958 marketing quota referendum had already been held, that their future allotments would be reduced by reason of the excess acreage unless they adjusted their seedings to their farm allotments.

Thus, many farmers felt that since the rules were changed after the seed was in the ground, some remedial action should be taken to relieve them from the retroactive effect of the law.

This bill which we are introducing has three principal objectives:

(1) It would modify the existing legislation so as not to adversely affect producers who seed an acreage to wheat for harvest as grain for 1958 in excess of their farm allotments in establishing future farm allotments by giving each producer, compliers and noncompliers alike, credit for 1958 wheat acreage equal to their farm base acreage of wheat;

(2) It would retain the effect of Public Law 85-203 with respect to wheat acreage credit for 1958 to be used in the establishment of future State and county acreage allotments, thereby preventing further undesirable shifts in such allotments; and

(3) It would permit Public Law 85-203 to become fully effective with respect to wheat acreage credit for 1959 and subsequent years which will be used in the establishment of future State, county, and farm acreage allotments, except that it would permit any producer who needed wheat for harvest as grain in excess of the farm allotment to receive credit for an acreage equal to his farm base acreage of wheat, provided he avoids or postpones payment of penalty on the marketing excess by storage or delivering same to the Secretary. However, if he later depletes the stored excess, by marketing or otherwise, his wheat acreage credit for the year in which such excess was produced would be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.

This would tend to discourage producers from marketing their excess production until they have underplanted or underproduced in a subsequent year.

The bill which we have just introduced should be non-controversial. It is but a technical revision of existing law which will eliminate a very real hardship among the wheat producers of these United States.

I hope this bill will be acted upon promptly, and separately, from other wheat legislation, for it is very important that wheat producers may properly plan their future course of action in regard to 1958 overseeding. They must do 1 of 2 things, unless this legislation is enacted promptly, (1) suffer the increased penalty imposed by Public Law 85-203 after the seed was in the ground or (2) destroy the overplanted wheat at least 30 days before harvest time—and that date, in some areas, isn't very far away.

## AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936, AS AMENDED

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request of the Secretary of Commerce, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative staff of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Secretary of Commerce, together with the accompanying detailed explanation of the need for, and the purpose and provisions of, the proposed legislation, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter and related matters will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3407) to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to clarify the status of the faculty and administrative staff at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, to establish suitable personnel policies for such personnel, and for other







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 11, 1958  
For actions of March 10, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 37

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee reported bills to: Freeze acreage allotments and price supports at 1957 levels; freeze dairy price supports; extend Public Law 480; increase corn acreage allotments; suspend penalties for excess wheat acreage. Senate debated second supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Butler defended administration's farm program. Sen. Proxmire criticized order to cut dairy price supports. House subcommittee voted to recommend bill to freeze price supports on rice and cotton. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to use actual past acreage for wheat acreage history. Sen. Proxmire and others introduced and Sen. Proxmire discussed bill to expand and extend loans to fur farmers. Sen. Langer introduced and discussed bill to provide unemployment compensation for agricultural laborers. Sen. Carlson and others proposed and Sen. Carlson discussed measure to provide for establishment of Hall of Fame for Agriculture.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Cotton subcommittee voted to recommend the adoption of S. J. Res. 162, to stay any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments until Congress can change such laws, as it related to cotton. The Rice subcommittee voted to recommend the same measure as it relates to rice. pp. D192-3
2. WHEAT. The Wheat subcommittee ordered reported with amendments to the full Agriculture Committee H. R. 11086, to base wheat acreage history on actual 1958 production plus soil bank acres. p. D193
3. PUBLIC WORKS. Began debate on S. 497, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill (pp. 3218-55). Several Reps. discussed the necessity of prior Budget Bureau and Corps of Engineers approval and the judgment of project value under Budget Bureau circular A-47 (pp. 3218-22, 3225-8, 3231-2, 3235-9, 3246-7)
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2037, to authorize the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam (H. Rept. 1485). p. 3289
5. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10127, to extend for an additional 2 years the authority to regulate exports contained in the Export Control Act. p. 3289
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey urged Congress to grant itself the final say in setting aside Tariff Commission decisions, and stated the President's "decision in the wool case is a middle-of-the-road decision that is not going to do anything for anybody." p. 3217
7. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received from the President the 38th report on lend lease operations for 1958. pp. 3217-18, 3292
8. SCHOOL LUNCHES. In the course of a speech on education (pp. 3261-73), Rep. Knutson urged an increased appropriation of \$200 million for the National School Lunch Act (p. 3271).
9. INFORMATION. Rep. Meader criticized executive restrictions or limitations upon the power of Congressional committees to investigate certain papers and documents in the possession of the executive branch, and discussed the past history of the use of such executive discretion in withholding information. pp. 3280-6
10. STATEHOOD. Received from the Western Governor's Conference a resolution urging statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. p. 3291  
Received from Alaska National Guard Officers Ass'n a petition urging immediate statehood for Alaska. p. 3291
11. PAY INCREASE. Received from the Trenton, N. J., Board of Commissioners a petition favoring Federal pay increases. p. 3291
12. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. In reporting H. R. 9821, the road authorization bill for 1960 and 1961 (see Digest 36), the committee included authorizations of \$30 million for forest highways for each of the fiscal years and \$28,500,000 (an increase of \$1,500,000) for forest roads and trails for each of the fiscal years. The bill continues the provision that funds available for forest highways and forest roads and trails would also be available for adjacent vehicles parking areas and for sanitary, water, and fire-control facilities. The bill includes contract authority for forest highways and forest roads and trails similar to that contained in the 1956 act.



SENATE

13. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture/<sup>and Forestry</sup> Committee reported (Mar. 7) without amendment, S. J. Res. 162, to prohibit any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments for any commodity, except tobacco (S. Rept. 1355). (p. 3292) The Committee report explains the measure as follows:

"This joint resolution is an emergency measure to stay any reduction in the support price or the acreage allotted for any agricultural commodity, except tobacco, until Congress has had an opportunity to consider such changes in the law as are necessary in the light of current conditions.

"The resolution provides that the support price for any commodity except tobacco, shall not be reduced below the 1957 level (in dollars and cents) until Congress can act...

"The resolution provides further that the total acreage allotted to any commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall not be reduced below the total acreage allotted to such commodity for 1957....

"Several provisions of law governing the distribution of the total allotted acreage to States (in the case of rice) and to States, counties, and farms (in the case of cotton) expire with the 1958 crops... In line with the purpose of the resolution to maintain the status quo until Congress can take appropriate further action, the resolution would prevent these provisions from expiring during the period covered by the resolution...."

- The Agriculture/<sup>and Forestry</sup> Committee reported (Mar. 7) without amendment, S. J. Res. 163, to prohibit any reduction in support prices for dairy products (S. Rept. 1356). (p. 3292) The Committee report explains the measure as follows:

"This joint resolution is an emergency measure to stay any reduction in dairy price supports until Congress has had an opportunity to consider such changes in the price-support law as are necessary in the light of current conditions. Present price supports are \$3.25 (83 percent of parity) per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 58.6 cents per pound for butterfat (80 percent of parity). On December 18, 1957, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that dairy-price supports for the marketing year which begins April 1, 1958, will be at levels which reflect 75 percent of the parity price of manufacturing milk and butterfat at the beginning of the marketing year. Support prices at this lower level would be \$3.03 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 56.2 cents per pound for butter fat, based on the current parity price.

"The committee has just completed hearings on dairy-product-price supports and has received a number of varying views as to what action should be taken. It is clear that a satisfactory, long-range program cannot be worked out before the end of this month. The committee feels that substantial harm would be done to dairy farmers and to the program if support prices are permitted to drop temporarily."

14. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported (Mar. 8) without amendment S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480 (S. Rept. 1357). p. 3292

15. CORN. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill, S. 3441, "to provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn" (S. Rept. 1370). p. 3301
16. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3406, with respect to wheat acreage histroy. Sen. Schoeppel explained that the bill would "suspend the loss of acreage penalty for overplanting for the 1958 harvest, as provided in Public Law 85-203 ... leaves intact the provisions of Public Law 85-203 with respect to wheat acreage credit --- permits the provisions of Public Law 85-203 to become fully effective as to wheat acreage credit for the 1959 crop, and subsequent years." pp. ~~3301~~, 3339-40
17. FOREIGN TRADE; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Schoeppel inserted a statement by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations supporting the 5-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act and lower tariffs, on the ground that such special subsidies were unfair to the farmer, and urging continuation of present price supports until "some better method of handling the situation is devised." pp. 3319-20
- Sen. Fulbright inserted two articles and an editorial about Sen. Monroney's proposal for an international development association. pp. 3335-7
- Sen. Humphrey urged that the U. S. grant India \$900 million in direct economic aid, and inserted two articles on "India: Deepening Crisis." pp. 3342-6
18. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10881. pp. 3312, 3342, 3346-93
- Agreed to the Committee amendments en bloc, and the bill as thus amended became original text for purposes of further amendment. p. 3346
- Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Knowland to provide \$3,500,000 for construction of a sports arena on forest lands for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games. pp. 3363-70
- Rejected an amendment by Sen. Proxmire to provide that no part of the funds for the acreage reserve program shall be used to authorize compensation to any one individual or corporate participant in excess of \$3,000. pp. 3373-77
- Rejected, 36 to 48, a motion by Sen. Hayden to suspend the rules for consideration of his amendment to provide for a 30 percent increase in acreage allotments for cotton; he stated that otherwise his amendment would be subject to a point of order. pp. 3377-93
- A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Sen. Proxmire which would have provided that, with regard to funds for the acreage reserve program, "the same \$3,000 limitation which was applicable to the original \$500 million authorization shall also apply to the additional \$250 million authorized herein, so that a single producer or participant may receive no more than \$3,000, whether he operates 1 or more than 1 farm (except for winter wheat)." pp. 3370-73
- Following are additional excerpts from the committee report on this bill:
- Translations (Commerce Department): "Funds for the initiation of a program to make available to American science and industry translations of foreign documents in the fields of technology and applied science are requested in the regular 1959 budget, and this committee, like the House committee, expects to consider this matter further during the hearings on that estimate. Therefore, this committee agrees with the House in not recommending funds for this item at this time."



## WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

MARCH 10, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SCHOEPEL, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 3406]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3406) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat-acreage history, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

#### SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill would make the following changes in the method of counting wheat acreage planted in 1958 and subsequent years in the computation of future State, county, and farm acreage allotments:

(1) Without regard to the actual acreage planted (and contrary to the provision enacted last year that excess wheat acreage shall not be counted), each farm would be regarded for the purpose of future farm-acreage allotments as having planted its 1958 base acreage in 1958. If the 1958 farm acreage allotment is increased administratively or as a result of review or court action, the 1958 base (and consequently the farm-acreage credit for 1958) would be increased proportionately. (In computing future State and county acreage allotments, wheat planted in 1958 in excess of allotments would not be counted. However, no change in existing law will be made by the bill in this regard.)

(2) To the extent of the farm-base acreage, both planted and diverted acreage in 1959 and any subsequent year would be counted toward future State, county, and farm acreage allotments, even though the planted acreage exceeded the farm-acreage allotment, if all of the marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored so that no marketing penalty becomes due.



## SUBSECTION BY SUBSECTION ANALYSIS

That part of subsection (c) which precedes clause (3) would accomplish the change described in paragraph (1) above, and subsections (a) and (b) and that part of subsection (c) which follows clause (2) would accomplish the change described in paragraph (2). Subsection (d) supplements these provisions to permit acreage planted in excess of the farm acreage allotment to be counted toward future allotments to the extent provided in subsections (a), (b), and (c).

## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF THE BILL

Under existing law States, counties, and farms receive acreage-history credit for the acreage planted and the acreage diverted on farms which comply with their wheat-acreage allotments. Thus, assuming a farm with a base acreage (historic acreage counted in computing allotments) of 100 acres and an acreage allotment of 60 acres, the State, county, and farm would receive acreage history credit of 100 acres (60 acres planted and 40 acres diverted) if the farm planted its full allotment and no more. Up until this year States, counties, and farms have also received acreage history credit for the full acreage planted (but not for any acreage diverted) on farms exceeding their acreage allotments. Thus, if the same farm had planted 70 acres in 1957, the State, county, and farm would have received credit for 70 acres planted and no acres diverted. Or if the farm had planted 120 acres in 1957 the State, county, and farm would have received credit for 120 acres. The State, county, and farm therefore lost history if the farm exceeded its allotment, but planted less than its base; and gained history if the farm exceeded its base.

In some States and areas, particularly those with numerous farms planting less than 15 acres (and so exempt from penalty), the amount by which many farms were planting in excess of their bases was such as to cause substantial shifts of allotment acreage from areas of high compliance with allotments to areas of low compliance. To prevent this, Congress last year included in Public Law 85-203 a provision that no acreage-history credit should be given for acreage planted for harvest in 1958 or thereafter in excess of acreage allotments. Since farms exceeding their allotments do not receive credit for diverted acreage, a farm overplanting its allotment in 1958 would receive credit only for an acreage equal to its allotment. Thus, if the farm in the examples given above planted 120 acres in 1958, it would receive credit only for 60 acres and would lose the 40 acres credit for diversion which it would have received if it had complied with its allotment. Public Law 85-203 was approved August 28, 1957, and by the time farmers were advised of it many had already planted their 1958 crop. Furthermore, in some areas it has been the practice to insure against crop failures in future years by overplanting allotments and storing the excess, which the law specifically permits to be done without penalty.

Under the bill the farm in the example just given would receive credit in 1958 for its base acreage of 100 acres. It would gain no extra acreage history by reason of exceeding its allotment, nor would it lose history thereby. The State and county however would receive credit only for the 60 acres planted within the farm allotment. Beginning with the 1959 crop, the State, county, and farm would receive

credit for acreage planted and diverted up to the farm-base acreage, if all of the farm-marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid penalty. This would permit farmers to insure against future crop failures by producing and storing excess wheat. The State, county, and farm would subsequently lose the acreage-history credit so given for the excess acreage, however, if the stored wheat should ever be depleted in such manner that a marketing penalty would become due.

Because farmers must either destroy their overplanted wheat or suffer the additional acreage history penalty imposed by Public Law 85-203, the committee has not delayed action on this bill in order to obtain a report from the Department. However, Department spokesmen have appeared before this committee and the House Committee on Agriculture in support of this legislation.

Enactment of the bill would require no additional expenditure.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

SEC. 334. (a) The national acreage allotment for wheat, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum thereof for apportionment as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and for trends in acreage during such period: *Provided, That in establishing State acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.* The reserve acreage set aside herein for apportionment by the Secretary shall be used to make allotments to counties, in addition to the county allotments made under subsection (b) of this section, on the basis of the relative needs of counties for additional allotment because of reclamation and other new areas coming into the production of wheat during the ten calendar years ending with the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is proclaimed.



(b) The State acreage allotment for wheat, less a reserve of not to exceed 3 per centum thereof for apportionment as provided in subsection (c) of this section, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the counties in the State, on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage during such period and for the promotion of soil-conservation practices: *Provided, That in establishing county acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.*

(c) The allotment to the county shall be apportioned by the Secretary, through the local committees, among the farms within the county on the basis of past acreage of wheat tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. Not more than 3 per centum of the State allotment shall be apportioned to farms on which wheat has not been planted during any of the three marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which the allotment is made. *For the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments, (1) the past acreage of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage allotments; (2) if subsequent to the determination of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment for the farm is increased through administrative, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and (3) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and any subsequent year shall be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage diverted from the production of wheat: Provided, That for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat for the year in which such farm marketing excess is so delivered or stored shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the*

*farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.*

\* \* \* \* \*

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no acreage in the commercial wheat-producing area seeded to wheat for harvest as grain in 1958 or thereafter in excess of acreage allotments shall be considered in establishing future [State, county, and farm acreage allotments] *State and county acreage allotments except as prescribed in the provisos to the first sentences of subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of this section.* The planting on a farm in the commercial wheat-producing area of wheat of the 1958 or any subsequent crop for which no farm wheat acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm pursuant to the first sentence of subsection (c) of this section nor shall such farm by reason of such planting be considered ineligible for an allotment as a new farm under the second sentence of such subsection.

○









Calendar No. 1380

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 3406

[Report No. 1359]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 6, 1958

Mr. SCHOEPPel (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CARROLL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 10, 1958

Reported by Mr. SCHOEPPel, without amendment

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## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,  
with respect to wheat acreage history.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4       1938, as amended, is amended—

5               (a) by changing the period at the end of the first  
6       sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a pro-  
7       viso as follows: "*Provided*, That in establishing State  
8       acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production  
9       of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any sub-  
10      sequent year for any farm on which the entire amount

1 of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secre-  
2 tary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations  
3 to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be  
4 the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under  
5 the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining  
6 farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if  
7 any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later  
8 depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such  
9 depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat  
10 acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the  
11 seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for  
12 the year in which the excess was produced shall be  
13 reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such  
14 year.”;

15 (b) by changing the period at the end of the first  
16 sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a pro-  
17 viso as follows: “*Provided*, That in establishing county  
18 acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production  
19 of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any  
20 subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount  
21 of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secre-  
22 tary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations  
23 to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be  
24 the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm  
25 under the regulations issued by the Secretary for de-

termining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year,  
but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later  
depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such  
depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage  
allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus  
diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in  
which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the  
farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.”;

(c) by adding at the end of subsection (c) thereof  
a new sentence as follows: “For the purpose of estab-  
lishing farm acreage allotments, (1) the past acreage  
of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acre-  
age determined for the farm under the regulations issued  
by the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat  
acreage allotments; (2) if subsequent to the determi-  
nation of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage  
allotment for the farm is increased through administra-  
tive, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base  
acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and  
(3) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and any subse-  
quent year shall be the wheat acreage on the farm  
which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allot-  
ment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in com-  
pliance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the  
acreage diverted from the production of wheat: *Pro-*



1        *vided*, That for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of  
2        any farm on which the entire amount of the farm mar-  
3        keting excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in  
4        accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or post-  
5        pone payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat  
6        for the year in which such farm marketing excess is so  
7        delivered or stored shall be the base acreage of wheat  
8        determined for the farm under the regulations issued by  
9        the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allot-  
10        ments for such year, but if any part of the amount of  
11        wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes  
12        due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of es-  
13        tablishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent to  
14        such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the farm for  
15        the year in which the excess was produced shall be  
16        reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such  
17        year.”; and

18        (d) by striking out in subsection (h) thereof the  
19        language “future State, county, and farm acreage allot-  
20        ments” and inserting in lieu thereof “future State and  
21        county acreage allotments except as prescribed in the  
22        provisos to the first sentences of subsections (a) and  
23        (b), respectively, of this section.”









85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

S. 3406

[Report No. 1359]

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# A BILL

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To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

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By Mr. SCHORREL, Mr. ALLOT, Mr. CARLSON,  
Mr. MORSE, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY,  
Mr. CHURCH, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. CURTIS, and  
Mr. CARROLL

---

MARCH 6, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 10, 1958

Reported without amendment



population. I fear that one of the reasons for this is that some of those who participate in American politics try to get ahead, to win votes and thereby elections, by abusing their opponents personally, disparaging their opponents' characters, personal lives, families, and even religious affiliations. To me this is very unfortunate, as it strikes at the very heart of the type of free government which prevails in the United States.

For that reason, I wish to commend and praise the junior Senator from Wisconsin, who stood in the Senate Chamber today and said that his prospective opponent in the Senate race from his great State was a man of high character and honesty and integrity. To me, this epitomizes the type of standard we should maintain in public life and the type of approach we should have to political campaigns in a great free country.

#### FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN RECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, in middle of February many of us commemorated, on the floor of the Senate, the 40th anniversary of Lithuania's Declaration of Independence. I was proud to be one of those who did so.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the resolutions adopted unanimously by a mass meeting of Lithuanian-Americans at Kenosha, Wis., on March 2, 1958. The resolutions were sent to me by the Reverend Father J. J. Augunas, M. I. C., who is president of the Kenosha chapter of the American Lithuanian Council.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas Lithuania with her 705-year-old history, tradition, language, and religious customs; and

Whereas the people of Lithuania during these 705 historical years have time and again fought aggressors to defend her freedom, have shed their blood to prove to the world that Lithuania as a nation, is worthy of self-government; and

Whereas Lithuania, together with her neighbors Latvia and Estonia, make up a population of 7 million people, have wholeheartedly and sincerely defended the principles of western democracy; and

Whereas the Baltic democratic republics, these past 18 years, enslaved by Hitler and Stalin, have been subjected to torture and death; and

Whereas the citizens of Lithuania, placing their faith in the Atlantic Charter and in World Peace, today face tragedy and wholesale massacre by the thousands, and also deportation to the slave camps of Siberia; and

Whereas Lithuanian freedom being dissolved by the Communists, her religious beliefs persecuted, and tens of thousands of her loyal subjects scattered throughout the world, homeless: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That loyal Americans of Lithuanian descent of Kenosha, Wis., having carefully reviewed the events and being well aware of the graveness of the present international situation and concerned over the fate of the Lithuanian nation, pledge all possible support to the Government of these United States in its effort to achieve the achieve the principles of justice and freedom for all the nations, great or small; be it further

*Resolved*, That the Lithuanian Americans of Kenosha, Wis., petition the Government of the United States:

1. That the servitude of the Baltic States be further held as an act of aggression, and to accept and recognize only the democratic diplomats of this country.

2. To support this country's resistance movement by information and organization.

3. To help carry on and conclude the testimonies of the Committee on Communist Aggression.

4. To make known to the United States the Baltic States Aggression Act.

5. To recognize the genocide convention, thereby concluding defenseless peoples' wholesale massacres.

6. To accept Kersten's committee findings as a sharp weapon against communistic propaganda; to propagate the enslaved peoples' plea, through the press, so that political leaders throughout the world would awaken and realize the dangers of communism, and act by liberating these people from their aggressors. Silence only urges Communists on to more barbarous acts by subjugating other nations and by tearing down democratic principles.

*Resolved*, That this meeting of the Lithuanian Americans of Kenosha, Wis., express their deepest gratitude to the Federal Government and both Houses of Congress of the United States for their support constantly extended to the cause of the independence of Lithuania.

#### DAIRY FARMERS ALREADY LOSING MONEY AS RESULT OF BENSON'S PRICE CUT

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, just 22 days remain until the cut in dairy supports announced by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will go into full effect.

Dairy farmers are already losing money as a result of the Secretary's action. The giant dairy processing and marketing corporations are already beginning to harvest a windfall as a result of the policy of lower prices to producers which they have helped to originate, and to which they give their counsel and political support.

An outstanding University of Wisconsin agricultural economist, Hugh Moore, recently reported that dairy producers can expect a loss of 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds on their milk prices during February and March. The buyers simply start to discount the prices they pay to the farmers in anticipation of the lower price levels which Mr. Benson has decreed will take effect on April 1.

Professor Moore reported on a study of milk prices that was made before and after the dairy price support cut which Mr. Benson imposed in 1954. These studies show, according to Professor Moore, that Wisconsin manufactured milk prices fell about half of the 59-cent total decline in the 3 months before April 1.

The University of Wisconsin economist pointed out that little, if any, of this price decline was a normal seasonal price dip. This is shown, he said, by a study of milk prices during the same months of years in which no change in supports had been made.

The cost to Wisconsin's dairy producers of the severe slash in milk prices ordered by Secretary Benson has been estimated at between forty-six and fifty million dollars a year. This estimate did

not include the loss that is being suffered by farmers already—before the order has even gone into effect.

Mr. President, the damage will spread far beyond the farms, when \$50 million a year is torn out of the cash registers of small business in my State. It will spread far beyond the small towns where farmers trade. It will spread its economic poison, Mr. President, like a radioactive cloud, throughout every nook and cranny of our national economy. It will spread so far as even to weaken the great alliance of free nations that stands against the aggressive menace of communism.

Mr. Benson's order will be a severe and unfair blow to dairy farmers. It will slam shut the factory gates against a rising, growing army of unemployed workers. It will rob both small businesses and big ones of their margin of profit. It will pile a new burden of injustice, cruelty, and despair upon the heads of the people who work for a living. It is a reckless, senseless invitation to the disaster of a great depression.

#### WHEAT PLANTING CREDIT AND PENALTY

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I have just reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the committee's action on S. 3406.

The Wheat Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee heard testimony on Friday, March 7, on the bill of Mr. ALBERT, of Oklahoma, H. R. 11086, and, later the same day, met in executive session and agreed to report the bill favorably to the full committee. Mr. ALBERT's bill, H. R. 11086, is identical with S. 3406. S. 3406 is quite simple.

First, it suspends the loss of acreage penalty for overplanting for the 1958 harvest, as provided in Public Law 85-203.

On October 4, 1957, the Secretary of Agriculture issued regulations placing the increased penalty in effect. The seed wheat was then in the ground. Because of favorable weather and planting conditions in the fall of 1957, almost all wheat producers overplanted. They believed the penalty—cash only—would remain the same on the 1958 harvest as it was on the 1957 harvest. They learned, after the seed for the 1958 crop was in the ground, that the penalty provisions for overplanting had been changed.

My bill would, for the 1958 crop, correct this injustice if the wheat produced on these over-seeded acres is:

(a) placed in bonded storage, or

(b) delivered to the Secretary and not used for market until in 1959, or later years.

If the producer suffers a partial or a total crop loss on his allocated acres, then he may use the stored wheat to make up the difference between his actual production and his average normal yield. All this may be done without penalty. However, should the producer market the 1958 overproduction before he suffers a partial, or a total, crop loss then the full effect of the penalty as prescribed in Public Law 85-203 will be



assessed against him and his farm-wheat acreage.

Second. It leaves intact the provisions of Public Law 85-203 with respect to wheat acreage credit—history—for 1958 to be used in the establishment of future State and county acreage allotments.

This prevents the shifting of wheat acreage history from a commercial producing area to noncommercial areas. Producers in the various States and areas may continue, as before, to plant up to 15 acres, and market their total production without penalty. Also, producers with allotments of less than 15 acres may continue to plant up to 15 acres and market their total production without penalty. Public Law 85-203 provides that these surplus acres shall not be counted for wheat acreage history.

Third. It would permit the provisions of Public Law 85-203 to become fully effective as to wheat acreage credit for the 1959 crop, and subsequent years, which will be used in the establishment of future acreage allotments for farm, county, and State, except that it would suspend the loss of acreage penalty for overplanters, provided they store, or deliver to the Secretary, such overproduction, and do not market it until they suffer a partial or total production loss in later years.

#### LETTERS FROM OREGON FARM LEADERS OPPOSING REDUCTION IN DAIRY BUTTERFAT PRICE SUPPORTS

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I have received several thoughtful and informative communications from Oregon concerning the situation facing the Nation's dairymen. Our Oregon dairymen are a resourceful, hardworking group of farmers. They are generally in favor of a self-help program. However, Mr. President, they see in the order to lower dairy supports a blow that will imperil them before a sound self-help program can be inaugurated. I am sure several representative letters will be of significant interest to my fellow Senators.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that these letters be printed in the body of the RECORD. I have a letter from Vida Helen Leu, of Goble, Oreg.; an open letter on subsidies from the North Bayside Grange No. 691, of Coos County, Oreg.; a brief statement from the Wallowa County Pomona Grange No. 22; a letter from Leonard Squier, Salem, Oreg.; a letter from Francis C. Sparks, Lower Columbia Cooperative Dairy Association, Clatskanie, Oreg.; a letter from Marvin D. and Marie A. Williams, Dayton, Oreg.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CREST-O-HILL FARMS,  
Goble, Oreg., February 17, 1958.

The Honorable RICHARD NEUBERGER,  
The United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: Please, do not lower the price supports on milk. I believe if anything they should be raised for several reasons:

(1) There are millions of undernourished children in this country. Not all of them

in poor families. Most women in the United States work to help with payments on merchandise at set figures, the only place an American family is willing to save money is on its food bill.

(2) I think children are this or any country's greatest asset and they should be well fed. This Government should see that every child has all the milk he or she can possibly consume.

(3) I believe the people should realize that they are the ones being subsidized, not the farmers of this Nation. If Mr. Benson succeeds in cutting the milk supply of this country down to a point where milk becomes a scarce article, it could mean only two things:

(1) Milk will be very high priced and there will be no milk, cheese, and other dairy products, to distribute through the schools, etc., and the health of the children and their children will suffer, or

(2) This country would import large amounts of milk products from other countries, where we would have no control over sanitation or quality. The dairy industry contributes much new wealth to this country's economy. It is a large user of the products produced on other types of farms, using much hay and grain and the byproducts of vegetable canneries, brewers, and others. It is also a user of large amounts of all kinds of merchandise from steel mills and factories. Eliminating the American farmers will do no one any good at all.

This country's people need a supply of food on hand for possible national emergencies and they need the farms here at home, not abroad, for the same reason.

Do not break this country's backbone by ruining her farmers.

Please protect this country's people by keeping her farmers strong.

The farm is a constant user of the products of all other industries.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JACK LEU.

NORTH BAYSIDE GRANGE No. 691,  
Coos Bay, Oreg.

#### OPEN LETTER ON SUBSIDIES

The members of North Bayside Grange No. 691, of Coos County, Oreg., have seen fit to protest the proposed lowering of dairy-support prices. Coos County is a dairy country so our members are concerned over this development.

This protest should not be construed as an argument for subsidies as such. The dairyman is as willing as anyone to cease being dependent on the Government, providing that all other segments of the economy return to the same basis.

The dairyman has unwittingly been caught in the subsidy trap. The price of cheese is governed by the support price and his cost of production is kept high by other artificial means. Lowering of supports on one commodity without lowering on all is clearly a discrimination against that commodity.

Agriculture is the only industry that has been and is being ridiculed for receiving subsidies. Airlines and shipping, rapid amortization and other beneficiaries receive little or no publicity at all.

The majority of our press, nationally, has pursued a policy that has been both misleading and harmful. Namely, they create the impression that the entire budget of the United States Department of Agriculture is being used for price supports. The fact is that the major part of this budget is being used for the benefit of nonfarmers in the Forest Service, school lunches and many reimbursable funds. If the United States Department of Agriculture has done anything to counteract this trend it has not been noticeable in this area. This grange has always been committed to the belief that the United States Department of Agriculture should be helpful to the farmers.

Public utilities are guaranteed the right to set their rates according to costs so that they may have a profitable operation.

Labor is guaranteed the right to bargain for a raise based on the cost of living. In many cases, escalator clauses are in effect. Labor also has a national minimum-wage law.

The grange does not begrudge labor a decent standard of living but where this is reflected in the basic commodities we must buy, the dairyman becomes more acutely aware of his diminishing income and lowered standard of living.

Taxes continue to climb and no one is optimistic enough to predict that they will not continue to do so. Our responsibility to the school system is clearly mapped out for a number of years in advance. Teachers' salaries are increasing. There is national publicity on behalf of raising teachers' salaries.

The dairyman will acknowledge this responsibility unless he is forced out of business and can find no place in industry. Industrial unemployment is now a major problem.

The major portion of the milk in Coos County is used for cheese. This cheese has been moving into the markets under competitive conditions, but at a subsistence rate to the producer. The support price alone would not be a profitable operation so it has been used only in cases of extreme emergencies. All that cheese supports have meant is insurance that the market will not collapse.

It is the grass-roots opinion of this representative cross section of dairy men, that we deserve some consideration.

The trend of the administration to eliminate the small operator could result in a monopoly condition which would be more harmful to the general public than the total of all subsidies ever paid.

If the time has come to end subsidies, let us eliminate them on everyone alike. The dairyman does not ask for preferential treatment—all he asks is equal treatment. It is not realistic to expect the dairy industry to exist in competition to Government largess.

BONNIE FULLERTON, Secretary.

WALLOWA COUNTY POMONA  
GRANGE No. 22,  
Joseph, Oreg.

RICHARD NEUBERGER,  
Senate Chambers,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the last meeting of the Wallowa County Pomona Grange they went on record opposing any reduction in support price of all dairy products and would appreciate your support for the small farmers and dairyman.

Sincerely,

SYLVIA BONER, Secretary.

SALEM, OREG., February 10, 1958.

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,  
United States Senator, Senate Office  
Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: Because you campaigned so successfully for the opportunity to represent me and my interests in the United States Congress, it is no more than fair that you should be informed of my views and opinions on certain subjects.

The one in which I am most vitally interested at the present time is the President's suggestion to remove the price support from milk. The President's reasoning is no doubt sound and may be justified; but so long as the price supports are left on other commodities and agricultural products, I do not favor its removal from milk. In my opinion it would be unfair discrimination and possibly a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 13, 1958  
For actions of March 12, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 39

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HIGHLIGHTS; House committee ordered reported bills to prohibit 2 crops a year for same tobacco allotment and extend special dairy donation programs. House committee reported bill to use actual past acreage for wheat acreage history. House received budget amendment to speed up watershed projects. Senate passed housing bill. Senate agreed to resolution to accelerate public works programs. Sen. Proxmire criticized order to cut dairy price supports. Senate made measure to freeze acreage allotments and price supports unfinished business. Sen. Proxmire and others introduced and Sen. Proxmire discussed dairy products marketing bill. Sens. Parkman and Hill and Rep. Roberts introduced and Sen. Sparkman discussed bills to make transitional parity formula inoperative for the 1958 crop year.

## SENATE

1. PUBLIC WORKS. Agreed to as reported, by a vote of 93 to 1, S. Con. Res. 68, expressing the sense of Congress in favor of accelerating civil construction programs for which appropriations have been made. pp. 3633-40
2. HOUSING. Passed with amendments, by a vote of 86 to 0, S. 3418, the housing bill, including rural housing. pp. 3599-3633, 3640-42, 3643-45, 3652-62  
Rejected, by a vote of 47 to 48, an amendment by Sen. Monroney which would have stricken from the bill the section providing for a maximum increase in the interest rate for veterans guaranteed mortgages from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  percent. pp. 3607-41  
Agreed to, by a vote of 45 to 43, a unanimous-consent request by Sen. Capehart to lay on the table an amendment by Sen. Long which would have stated that "it is the sense of the Congress that interest rates for housing loans as of March 12, 1958, were too high, and that the Federal Reserve Board should

exercise its powers to assure that an adequate volume of money and credit should be available to assure that housing loans subject to guaranties by instrumentalities of the United States Government should be available at a rate not to exceed 4½ percent per annum (assuming that no discount is paid)." pp. 3657-59

3. PRICE SUPPORTS; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. S. J. Res. 162, to freeze acreage allotments and price supports at not less than 1957 levels, was made the unfinished business. Agreed to a unanimous consent agreement limiting debate on the measure to 3 hours on any amendment, and to 4 hours on the question of final passage. Agreed to a similar unanimous consent agreement for later debate on S. J. Res. 163, freezing price supports on dairy products at not less than 1957 levels. pp. 3663-64

4. CORN ALLOTMENTS. In reporting S. 3441 (see Digest 37), the committee described the bill as follows:

"This bill would prescribe a minimum corn acreage allotment for 1958, 1959, and 1960 of 54 million acres. In addition, it would condition price support for any crop of corn for which an acreage reserve program is in effect on devotion of an acreage equal to 15 percent of the farm corn acreage allotment to either the acreage reserve program for corn or the conservation reserve program."

5. WHEAT ALLOTMENTS. In reporting S. 3406 (see Digest 37), the committee described the bill as follows:

"This bill would make the following changes in the method of counting wheat acreage planted in 1958 and subsequent years in the computation of future State, county, and farm acreage allotments:

"(1) Without regard to the actual acreage planted (and contrary to the provision enacted last year that excess wheat acreage shall not be counted), each farm would be regarded for the purpose of future farm-acreage allotments as having planted its 1958 base acreage in 1958. If the 1958 farm acreage allotment is increased administratively or as a result of review or court action, the 1958 base (and consequently the farm-acreage credit for 1958) would be increased proportionately. (In computing future State and county acreage allotments, wheat planted in 1958 in excess of allotments would not be counted. However, no change in existing law will be made by the bill in this regard.)

"(2) To the extent of the farm-base acreage, both planted and diverted acreage in 1959 and any subsequent year would be counted toward future State, county, and farm acreage allotments, even though the planted acreage exceed<sup>ed</sup> the farm-acreage allotment, if all of the marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored so that no marketing penalty becomes due."

6. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution of the Northern Electric Coop. Ass'n, Virginia, Minn., which urged adequate REA funds without higher interest rates. p. 3585

7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter from the Port Director, Duluth, Minn., supporting extension of the Trade Agreements Act. p. 3585

8. FORESTRY. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter from the Lake George, Minn., Conservation Club, urging increased funds for wildlife and recreation in national forests. p. 3585



March 12, 1958

9. SOIL BANK. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2937, to provide equitable treatment for producers participating in the Soil Bank program on the basis of incorrect information furnished to them by the Government (S. Rept. 1383). pp. 3585-6
10. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire criticized the proposed reduction in dairy price supports and inserted a telegram from the Pulaski, Wis., Chamber of Commerce opposing the cut. Sen. Mansfield stated that, "there is unity between the future welfare and well-being of the farmer and of businessmen and workers!" pp. 3596-7
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Sparkman stated that Senate approval of \$250 million for the soil bank was only a stopgap measure with more comprehensive legislation needed, and inserted an article by Drew Pearson on the situation of cotton farmers in Ala. p. 3597  
Sen. Morse inserted 8 letters from Ore. farmers, opposing dairy price support reductions and any cuts in soil conservation cost sharing practices, contending that the rest of the economy did not operate in a free market so neither should the farmers. He also inserted his reply to one person who wrote to the Secretary to commend the present farm program. pp. 3671-3
12. STATEHOOD. Sen. Russell opposed statehood for Alaska until conditions had been improved, including more farms to allow Alaska to feed itself. pp. 3646-7
13. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a newspaper article on the growing tendency for big corporations to get bigger and small businesses to decline. p. 3647

HOUSE

14. FARM PROGRAM; TOBACCO; DAIRY; FOREST SERVICE. The Committee on Agriculture ordered reported the following bills (p. D203):  
H. R. 11058, to provide for reductions in the acreage allotment of tobacco farmers who harvest more than one crop of tobacco in a year from the same acreage;  
With amendment, H. R. 11178, to extend the special dairy programs;  
With amendment, H. R. 7953, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service, with the deletion of section 8, which would have required forest road and trail users to pay maintenance costs for such roads.
15. WHEAT; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11086, to reduce acreage history by the amount of excess wheat production actually depleted, but to allow no change for surplus production stored on the farm or delivered to the Department (H. Rept. 1497). p. 3689
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a budget amendment for the fiscal year 1959 proposing increases of \$10,000,000 for Watershed Protection to accelerate the program of installing works of improvement on small watersheds under Public Law 566, and \$4,780,000 for Flood Prevention to accelerate the installation of flood prevention works of improvement on the 11 major watersheds as authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 (H. Doc. 351); to the Appropriations Committee. p. 3689
17. TERRITORIES. Received from the Comptroller General a report on activities of the government of the Virgin Islands. p. 3689



ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Dworshak inserting an editorial on foreign aid and stating that the article "voices no opinions, but is a carefully documented story in cold figures of the tremendous expenditures..." pp. A2288-9  
Sen. Hennings inserted an editorial, "Foreign Aid Paradox." p. A2305  
Rep. Celler inserted a statement, "Strength Through Trade and Aid." pp. A2311-2
19. BUDGET. Rep. Abernethy inserted an article which reviews some of the facts as to the actual budgetary position and states that "for the budget the President presented 6 weeks ago is now scarcely worth the paper it is written on." p. A2292
20. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger stating that "it is vital that Federal grants-in-aid for eliminating stream pollution be continued," and inserting a letter to the editor on this subject. pp. A2292-3
21. TOBACCO; RESEARCH. Sen. Scott inserted an address by Lewis Gruber, president of the P. Lorillard Co., at a meeting of the Washington Advertising Club, on the occasion of the club's special achievement award to Mr. Gruber for "his precedent-setting leadership in cigarette research and marketing." pp. A2295-6
22. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Breeding inserted an article which defends Kansas' position as the Nation's prime wheat State. p. A2303  
Extension of remarks of Sen. Watkins inserting an article, "let's Look at the Record," and stating it "points out that Secretary Benson's critics should be invited to stay on the record before they make their criticisms." p. A2316  
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted an editorial, "Let's Recognize a Changing Farm Economy." p. A2310

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. DAIRY INDUSTRY. S. 3456, by Sen. Proxmire (for himself and others), to provide a substantially self-financing program to protect the returns of producers of milk and butterfat used in manufactured dairy products to the producers thereof, to provide a formula for computing parity farm income and parity income equivalent prices, to establish a Federal Dairy Advisory Committee, to promote and protect and encourage family-scale farming in the dairy industry, to enable milk producers to keep supplies in reasonable balance with the need and demand therefor, to prevent discrimination between the various manufactured dairy products in Government food-purchasing programs; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of Sen. Proxmire. pp. 3588-9
24. FORESTS. S. 3458, by Sen. Dworshak, to add certain lands located in Idaho to the Boise and Payette National Forests; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
25. PARITY FORMULA. S. 3466, by Sen. Sparkman (for himself and Sen. Hill), and H. R. 11368, by Rep. Roberts, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, to make the transitional parity formula inoperative for basic agricultural commodities for 1958; to Agriculture and Forestry and Agriculture Committees. Remarks of Sen. Sparkman. p. 3664

## WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

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MARCH 12, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 11086]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11086) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, following line 4, insert the following:

(1) by changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: "*Provided, That in establishing State acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.*"

(2) By changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: "*Provided, That in establishing county acreage allotments*



officials of the Department of Agriculture, all of whom have worked diligently with the subcommittee—not only in formal hearings but in numerous informal meetings and discussions—to work out an equitable solution to this highly technical problem.

#### DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Approval of the Department of Agriculture of the bill reported herewith, with the amendments adopted by the committee, is indicated in the following letter from Acting Secretary True D. Morse to Hon. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the committee, reporting on H. R. 9814. The report indicates a negative position on H. R. 9814 and then states that the Department does support H. R. 11086 with certain modifications. The modifications recommended by the Department are embodied in H. R. 11086 as reported herewith.

MARCH 7, 1958.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of January 9, 1958, for a report on H. R. 9814, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to allow acreage planted to the 1958 crop of winter wheat in excess of wheat-acreage allotments to be considered in establishing such allotments for the future.

This Department does not recommend the enactment of H. R. 9814.

This bill would postpone for 1 year the effective date of Public Law 85-203 with respect to acreage seeded to wheat in 1957 for harvest in 1958, thereby allowing all excess acreage of 1958 crop winter wheat on noncomplying farms to be counted for history purposes in determining wheat-acreage allotments for 1960 and subsequent years.

We are opposed to the enactment of this bill because it would (1) give special treatment to producers of 1958 crop winter wheat to the exclusion of the spring wheat producers, (2) give noncomplying farms an advantage over complying farms in the determination of future wheat-acreage allotments, (3) give further impetus to undesirable shifts in State and county allotments which have been occurring in the past, and (4) lend encouragement to producers who have seeded 1958 crop winter wheat in excess of their farm allotments to harvest the excess acreage and market the production therefrom.

We believe that the objectives of this bill could best be attained by legislative action which would modify the existing provisions of law so as (1) not to adversely affect producers who seed an acreage to wheat for harvest as grain in 1958 in excess of their farm allotments in establishing future farm allotments by giving each producer, complier, and noncomplier alike, credit for 1958 wheat acreage equal to his farm-base acreage of wheat; (2) to retain the effect of Public Law 85-203 with respect to wheat acreage credit for 1958 to be used in the establishment of future State and county wheat-acreage allotments, thereby preventing further undesirable shifts in such allotments; (3) to permit Public Law 85-203 to become fully effective with respect to wheat-acreage credit for 1959 and subsequent years

which will be used in the establishment of future State, county, and farm wheat-acreage allotments, except for a producer who seeds wheat for harvest as grain in excess of his farm allotment and stores or delivers to the Secretary the farm-marketing excess, in which case he should be allowed credit for an acreage equal to his farm-base acreage of wheat; and (4) provide that any producer who subsequently depletes the stored excess, and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, shall have his acreage credit for the year in which such excess was produced reduced to the wheat-acreage allotment for such year, thereby discouraging producers from marketing their excess production until they have underplanted their acreage allotment or underproduced their marketing quota in a subsequent year. Provision should also be made for reflecting at the State and county levels the farm-acreage history credits and deductions resulting from stored excess wheat or depletion of such excess.

We believe that H. R. 11086 with certain modifications will accomplish these objectives. These modifications are as follows:

1. Redesignate paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (4) and add two new paragraphs as follows:

(1) by changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: "*Provided*, That in establishing State acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."

(2) By changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: "*Provided*, That in establishing county acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."

2. Delete on lines 5 and 6 of page 1 the words "thereof two new sentences reading" and insert in lieu thereof the words "of subsection (c) thereof a new sentence";.



3. Delete on line 5 of page 2 the words "subsequent years" and insert in lieu thereof the words "any subsequent year";.

4. Insert on line 3 of page 3 the word "thereof" immediately following the language "subsection (h)"; and

5. Delete the quotation mark and period at the end of line 6 on page 3 and add the language "except as prescribed in the provisos to the first sentence of subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of this section."

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

##### APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

SEC. 334. (a) The national acreage allotment for wheat, less a reserve of not to exceed one per centum thereof for apportionment as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and for trends in acreage during such period. The reserve acreage set aside herein for apportionment by the Secretary shall be used to make allotments to counties, in addition to the county allotments made under subsection (b) of this section, on the basis of the relative needs of counties for additional allotment because of reclamation and other new areas coming into the production of wheat during the ten calendar years ending with the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is proclaimed.

(b) The State acreage allotment for wheat, less a reserve of not to exceed 3 per centum thereof for apportionment as provided in subsection (c) of this section, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the counties in the State, on the basis of the acreage seeded for the production of wheat during the ten calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs), with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions and trends in acreage during such period and for the promotion of soil-conservation practices.

(c) The allotment to the county shall be apportioned by the Secretary, through the local committees, among the farms within the county on the basis of past acreage of wheat tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. Not more than 3 per centum

of the State allotment shall be apportioned to farms on which wheat has not been planted during any of the three marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which the allotment is made.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the allotments established, or which would have been established, for any farm acquired in 1950 or thereafter by the United States for national-defense purposes shall be placed in an allotment pool and shall be used only to establish allotments for other farms owned or acquired by the owner of the farm so acquired by the United States. The allotment so made for any farm, including a farm on which wheat has not been planted during any of the three marketing years preceding the marketing year in which the allotment is made, shall compare with the allotments established for other farms in the same area which are similar except for the past acreage of wheat.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall increase the farm marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of wheat for farms located in counties in the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, and California, designated by the Secretary as counties which (1) are capable of producing durum wheat (class II) and (2) have produced such wheat for commercial food products during one or more of the five years 1951 through 1955. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm shall be conditioned upon the production of durum wheat (class II) on such increased acreage. The increased allotment shall be determined by adding to the allotment established without regard to this subsection (hereinafter referred to as the "original allotment") an acreage equal to two times the acreage by which the original allotment exceeds the 1956 acreage on the farm of classes of wheat other than durum wheat (class II) (hereinafter referred to as "other wheat"), but such increased allotment shall not exceed the smaller of the cropland on the farm well suited to wheat or the wheat acreage on the farm: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this subsection (1) the original allotment for each farm shall be not less than fifteen acres, and (2) varieties of class II (durum wheat) known as "Golden Ball" and "Peliss" shall be regarded as "other wheat". Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, no acreage allotment shall be increased under this subsection for any farm on which the producer knowingly devotes to the production of other wheat an acreage in excess of the acreage allotment established without regard to this subsection (and particularly without regard to clause (1) of the foregoing proviso).

The increases in wheat acreage allotments authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State, and county wheat acreage allotments, and the acreage of durum wheat (class II) on such increased allotments shall not be considered in establishing future State, county and farm acreage allotments.

The provisions of paragraph (6) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress (7 U. S. C. 1340 (6)), and section 326 (b) of this Act, relating to the reduction of the storage amount of wheat shall apply to the allotment for the farm established without regard to this subsection and not to the increased allotment under this subsection.

(f) Any part of any 1955, 1956, or 1957 farm wheat acreage allotment on which wheat will not be planted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotment



to such farm and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of past acreage of wheat tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography. If all of the allotted acreage voluntarily surrendered is not needed in the county, the county committee may surrender the excess acreage to the State committee to be used for the same purposes as the State acreage reserve under subsection (c) of this section. Any allotment transferred under this provision shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (c) of this section as having been planted on the farm from which transferred rather than on the farm to which transferred, except that this shall not operate to make the farm from which the allotment was transferred eligible for an allotment as having wheat planted thereon during the three-year base period: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any part of any 1955, 1956, or 1957 farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm, and reapportioned as provided herein. Acreage surrendered, reapportioned under this subsection, and planted shall be credited to the State and county in determining future acreage allotments.

(g) If the county committee determines that any producer is prevented from seeding wheat for harvest as grain in his usual planting season because of unfavorable weather conditions, and the operator of the farm notifies the county committee not later than December 1 in any area where only winter wheat is grown, or June 1 in the spring wheat area (including an area where both spring and winter wheat are grown), that he does not intend to seed his full wheat allotment for the crop year because of the unfavorable weather conditions, the entire farm wheat allotment for such year shall be regarded as wheat acreage for the purposes of establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments: *Provided*, That if any producer on a farm obtains a reduction in the storage amount of any previous crop of wheat by reason of underplanting the farm wheat acreage allotment pursuant to paragraph (6) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress (7 U. S. C. 1340 (6)), or by reason of producing less than the normal production of the farm wheat acreage allotment pursuant to section 326 (b) of this Act, this provision may not be made applicable to such farm with respect to the crop of wheat for which the farm acreage allotment was established.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no acreage in the commercial wheat-producing area seeded to wheat for harvest as grain in 1958 or thereafter in excess of acreage allotments shall be considered in establishing [future State, county, and farm acreage allotments.] *future State and county acreage allotments.* The planting on a farm in the commercial wheat-producing area of wheat of the 1958 or any subsequent crop for which no farm wheat acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm pursuant to the first sentence of subsection (c) of this section nor shall such farm by reason of such planting be considered ineligible for an allotment as a new farm under the second sentence of such subsection. *For the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments—(i) the past acreage of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for*

determining 1958 farm wheat acreage allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment for the farm is increased through administrative, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and subsequent years shall be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage diverted from the production of wheat: *Provided, That for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat for the year in which such farm marketing excess is so delivered or stored shall be the farm base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.*











Union Calendar No. 586

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 11086

[Report No. 1497]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1958

Mr. ALBERT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 12, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4        1938, as amended, is amended—

5                *(1) by changing the period at the end of the first*  
6        *sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a*  
7        *proviso as follows: "Provided, That in establishing State*



1        *acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production*  
2        *of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any sub-*  
3        *sequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of*  
4        *the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary*  
5        *or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to*  
6        *avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the*  
7        *base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the*  
8        *regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm*  
9        *wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part*  
10       *of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and*  
11       *penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the*  
12       *purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments*  
13       *subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted*  
14       *acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the*  
15       *excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat*  
16       *acreage allotment for such year."*

17        (2) *By changing the period at the end of the first*  
18        *sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a pro-*  
19        *viso as follows: "Provided, That in establishing county*  
20        *acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production*  
21        *of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any sub-*  
22        *sequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of*  
23        *the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary*  
24        *or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to*  
25        *avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the*

base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."

~~(1)~~ (3) by adding at the end thereof ~~two new sentences reading~~ of subsection (c) thereof a new sentence as follows: "For the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments—(i) the past acreage of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment for the farm is increased through administrative, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and ~~subsequent years~~ any subsequent year shall be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allot-

1       ment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in compli-  
 2       ance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage  
 3       diverted ~~from the production of wheat~~ *under such wheat*  
 4       *allotment programs: Provided, That for 1959 and sub-*  
 5       sequent years in the case of any farm on which the  
 6       entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered  
 7       to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable  
 8       regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty,  
 9       the past acreage of wheat for the year in which such  
 10      farm marketing excess is so delivered or stored shall be  
 11      the farm base acreage of wheat determined for the farm  
 12      under the regulations issued by the Secretary for de-  
 13      termining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year,  
 14      but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later  
 15      depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such  
 16      depletion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat  
 17      acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the past  
 18      acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the  
 19      excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat  
 20      acreage allotment for such year.”; and

21           ~~(2)~~ (4) by striking out in subsection (h) *thereof*  
 22      the language “future State, county, and farm acreage  
 23      allotments” and inserting in lieu thereof “future State

1       and county acreage allotments *except as prescribed in*  
2       *the provisos to the first sentence of subsections (a) and*  
3       *(b), respectively, of this section''.*







[Report No. 1497]

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# A BILL

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To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

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By Mr. ALBERT

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MARCH 3, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 12, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 14, 1958  
For actions of March 13, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 40

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**HIGHLIGHTS;** Senate passed measure to freeze acreage allotments and price supports (including dairy price supports). Rejected a measure to freeze only dairy price supports. Sen. Proxmire inserted Secretary's letter declining to debate farm issues with him. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize additional flexibility in price supports for extra-long staple cotton. House passed bills to: grant relief to certain farmers who overplanted wheat allotments; prohibit onion futures trading; authorize road appropriations. Rep. Reuss criticized Secretary's farm income statements.

### SENATE

- 1. PRICE SUPPORTS; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS.** Passed, by a vote of 50 to 43, S. J. Res. 162, to prohibit any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any commodity, except tobacco, below 1957 levels. (pp. 3790-3837) (See Digest 37 for fuller explanation of the resolution.)
- 2. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS.** Rejected, by a vote of 43 to 50, S. J. Res. 163, to prohibit any reduction in support prices for dairy products. (pp. 3837-44) It was explained during debate on this measure that S. J. Res. 162, which had been passed earlier, prohibited reductions in dairy price supports, and thus this resolution was not necessary for the purpose intended.

3. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire inserted the Secretary's letter to him declining to debate farm issues with him, and expressed disappointment that the Secretary declined. p. 3773  
Sen. Humphrey inserted an article critical of proposals that more farmers should leave the farm as an aid in solving the problem of over-production of farm commodities. p. 3787  
Sen. Dirksen inserted the text of a publication by this Department, "Facts About Price Supports," including tabular material on the costs of price support programs. p. 3884-85
4. ROADS. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee ordered reported S. 3414, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of roads. D207
5. FOREIGN TRADE. A subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported S. 3093, to extend for an additional 2 years the Export Control Act. p. D207  
Sen. Humphrey inserted a recent address he made suggesting ways for improvement of foreign aid program, including extension of Public Law 480. pp. 3788-90
6. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Case, S. Dak., inserted tabular material summarizing unexpended and unobligated balances for public works programs by agencies. pp. 3782-83
7. CONTRACTS. Both Houses received from the Secretary of Defense a proposed bill to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years; to H. Ways and Means and S. Finance Committees. pp. 3747, 3750
8. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Received from GAO a report on review of selected activities of the Government of the Virgin Islands. p. 3750
9. RECLAMATION. Sen. Mansfield expressed pleasure that, according to an article he recently read, the Administration plans to submit to Congress a request for funds for the Helena Valley irrigation project, and the Fort Peck-Dawson Co. power transmission line. p. 3759

HOUSE

10. WHEAT. Passed as reported H. R. 11086, to grant relief from penalties of certain farmers who overplanted their wheat acreage allotments. pp. 3693-4
11. ONION FUTURES. Passed with amendment H. R. 376, to prohibit futures trading in onions (pp. 3694-5, 3696-3713). Rep. McIntire's amendment to include Irish potatoes was stricken on a point of order (p. 3706-7). Agreed to Rep. McIntire's amendment to allow existing futures contracts to remain valid (p. 3708). Rejected Rep. Krueger's motion to recommit the bill (p. 3713).
12. COTTON. The Cotton Subcommittee ordered reported to the Agriculture Committee H. R. 11399 (introduced by Rep. Gathings), to authorize additional flexibility in price supports for long-staple cotton. p. D208
13. ROADS. Passed as reported H. R. 9821, to authorize appropriations for Federal aid for road construction, including funds for forest highways, roads and trails. pp. 3695-6, 3719-23



## NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 226.

The Clerk read the title of the House concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER]?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I feel it would be desirable, since this was not unanimously agreed to in our committee, if the gentleman would explain the purpose of the bill.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman on the minority side knows, the American Library Association is sponsoring the week of March 16 to March 22, 1958, as National Library Week. This is pursuant to, or at least in harmony with, congressional action on the part of the Congress last year. There are at this time 43 out of the 48 States participating in this National Library Week. There is no money involved and it applies only to the week beginning on the 16th of the present month. Unless this bill is passed now it will be too late to be acted on. Therefore I ask the gentleman to allow the bill to be considered and agreed to.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FORRESTER]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States has recognized the vital educational and cultural role of libraries in the United States by the enactment of the Library Services Act, approved June 19, 1956; and

Whereas the Library Services Act is now in operation in 43 of the 48 States as a means of finding ways of bringing adequate public library service to some 27 million Americans, largely in rural areas, hitherto without such service or with totally inadequate service; and

Whereas State and local governments, professional associations, and citizens' groups recognize that much remains to be done to improve the availability of the full resources of the printed word to all of our people for education, self-improvement, cultural advancement, and fulfilling the responsibilities of citizens in a democracy; and

Whereas the National Book Committee and the American Library Association, in cooperation with numerous other citizens' organizations, business and professional groups, and voluntary associations, have designated the week of March 16-22, 1958, as the first National Library Week; and

Whereas National Library Week will increase support for libraries from the highest levels of leadership in the civic, economic, professional, and cultural life of the United States; will expose the need for the extension and improvement of school and public library services; will offer opportunities for librarians to work more closely with newspaper, magazine, and advertising executives in broadening the use of printed materials; will attract wider public attention to library services through features in national mediums; and will promote prestige for reading itself by showing the vital role the printed word can play in the fun of reading aloud in the family, the rewards of reading as a

leisure-time activity, and the contribution of reading to career advancement: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the 7-day period beginning on March 16, 1958, and ending on March 22, 1958, both dates inclusive, as "National Library Week," and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies.*

The House concurrent resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11086) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]?

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I would like to have the gentleman explain in very few words what this bill will do.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H. R. 11086 is set out in the committee report. The bill was reported unanimously by both the Subcommittee on Wheat and the Committee on Agriculture.

During the first session of this Congress Public Law 203 was enacted. This statute provided among other things that no acreage in the commercial wheat producing area seeded to wheat for harvest as grain in 1958 or thereafter in excess of acreage allotments should be considered in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. This bill was approved August 28, 1957.

The committee had evidence before it that the contents of Public Law 203 were not made known in some areas until as late as October. The result was that many farmers who had planted wheat in excess of their allotments found that in addition to penalties contemplated under previous law, they would suffer the further penalty of not being able to include either planted or diverted acreage above their allotments in the establishment of their future allotments. The committee considered that this had the effect of changing the rules in the middle of the game.

A number of bills have been introduced during the present session designed to forestall this additional penalty for the 1958 wheat crop. They are H. R. 9814 by Mr. BREEDING, H. R. 9819 by Mr. CHENOWETH, H. R. 9869 by Mr. THOMSON, and H. R. 10011 by Mr. HILL.

Bills identical to the committee bill were introduced by Mr. BREEDING—H. R. 11089, Mr. CHENOWETH—H. R. 11132, and Mr. HILL—H. R. 11138.

The first bill introduced on this matter, H. R. 9814, was introduced by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. BREEDING].

Mr. BREEDING has pursued this subject consistently ever since the Congress convened. He has talked to me repeatedly about it and he has appeared before the committee and testified at length upon the subject. It was his bill, H. R. 9814, which formed the basis for our first hearing upon this matter.

This bill before the House contains a permanent change in the law which would enable farmers planting in excess of their allotments to store the excess without losing credit for their diverted acres in the establishment of future allotments. The committee amendments would broaden this to include county and State as well as farm allotments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended—*

(1) by adding at the end thereof two new sentences reading as follows: "For the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments—(i) the past acreage of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment for the farm is increased through administrative, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and subsequent years shall be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage diverted from the production of wheat: *Provided*, That for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat for the year in which such farm marketing excess is so delivered or stored shall be the farm base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."; and

(2) by striking out in subsection (h) the language "future State, county, and farm acreage allotments" and inserting in lieu thereof "future State and county acreage allotments."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, following line 4, insert the following:

"(1) by changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: '*Provided*, That in establishing State acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with ap-



plicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."

"(2) By changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: 'Provided, That in establishing county acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.'"

Page 1, line 5, strike out "(1)" and insert "(3)".

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "thereof two new sentences reading" and insert "of subsection (c) thereof a new sentence".

Page 2, line 5, strike out "subsequent years" and insert "any subsequent year".

Page 2, lines 9 and 10, strike out "from the production of wheat" and insert "under such wheat allotment programs".

Page 3, line 3, strike out "(2)" and insert "(4)".

Page 3, line 3, following "subsection (h)" insert "thereof".

Page 3, line 6, strike out the quotation marks and the period and insert: "except as prescribed in the provisos to the first sentence of subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of this section."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in explanation of the bill just passed and that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this measure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Speaker, in lending my unqualified support to the bill H. R. 11086, I should like to state that the main purpose of this measure is to free for 1958 the base-acreage-loss penalty enacted last year under the so-called feed-wheat law.

On January 8, 1958, I introduced legislation designed to accomplish just that purpose. On February 6, 1958, while testifying in support of the measure, I

told the House Agriculture Wheat Subcommittee, of which the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] is chairman, that what I was attempting to do, in simple justice and fairness, was to free for 1 year the 1957 winter-wheat planter who had overseeded without any warning that he could be penalized through the loss of some of his base acreage until after he had completed planting.

The measure, in other words, would correct the operation of a gross inequity in the nature of a retroactive penalty.

It was not until October 3, 1957, Mr. Speaker, that the Kansas State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, and many other wheat-State committees, received information from the United States Department of Agriculture which spelled out specifically the operation of Public Law 85-203, the feed-wheat law, as it applied to excess-wheat farms, particularly the penalties involved.

However, in my area of the country winter-wheat operators begin planting as early as August 15. Under the law governing the production of wheat, as revised in 1957, there simply was not sufficient time for the farmer to be on notice that he could be punished for overseeding through the loss of a portion of his base acreage.

Mr. ALBERT's bill, H. R. 11086, and my bill, H. R. 11089, identical measures, would free for 1 year, 1958, the 1957 winter-wheat planter from this overseeding penalty.

For the year 1959 and all subsequent years wheatgrowers will be subject to the full slate of penalties for noncompliance with the wheat laws, including the acreage-loss penalty, designed to discourage wheat production in excess of allotment unless he places the excess in storage.

This bill has the approval of the Department of Agriculture, and I strongly urge its passage.

#### PROHIBITING FUTURES TRADING IN ONIONS

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 484 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 376) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continued not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 484 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 376. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

The bill proposes to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit futures trading in onions on commodity exchanges designated as contract markets under this act. At the present time onion futures trading is prohibited except on contract markets.

Following protests from onion growers that price variations on the futures market have been adversely affecting the cash price of onions, hearings were held on this bill, H. R. 376, and a number of similar bills. In addition to the testimony of witnesses, the Commodity Exchange Authority and the Agricultural Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture conducted some studies. It appears from the testimony and the studies that unlike other commodities, there is relatively little buyer hedging in onion futures and that variations in prices on the futures market without any relationship to supply and demand factors do have a direct effect over short periods of time on the cash price of onions. Accordingly, the Committee on Agriculture has reported H. R. 376.

I ask for the prompt adoption of House Resolution 484 so the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 376.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Arkansas has fully explained the rule. I understand there is some opposition to the bill itself. How great, I do not know. But, I think the rule should be adopted, at least.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, one never can tell who will help him. Here is an anonymous communication which was shoved in the mailbox at my office last night, together with a newspaper clipping, which reads:

Mr. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers Union and chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Committee, also recommended immediate action on a tax cut, broadening of unemployment compensation benefits, and expanding public works spending.

Mr. Reuther spoke to about 1,000 AFL-CIO representatives gathered from all parts of the Nation to seek antirecession action from Congress.

Mr. Reuther said the economic situation is growing worse, not better. If it gets much worse, he said, the Government should put into effect a moratorium on withholding income tax collections from worker pay. This would pump \$500 million a week into the Nation's purchasing power, Mr. Reuther said. He emphasized the moratorium should be tried only if other antirecession moves fail.

"Anyone who thinks prosperity is just around the corner is fooling himself badly," Mr. Reuther said.

"The recession is serious and will become more serious unless prompt measures are taken. It will not solve itself. There are no positive forces at work."

Calendar No. 1406

THE COMMITTEE  
ON COMMERCE

# H. R. 11086

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 1906

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

## AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the  
establishment of a Bureau of Commerce"

1. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce
2. and the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury
3. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy
4. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy
5. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy





Calendar No. 1416

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 11086

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 14, 1958

Received; read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

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## AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,  
with respect to wheat acreage history.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of  
4       1938, as amended, is amended—

5               (1) by changing the period at the end of the first  
6       sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a  
7       proviso as follows: “*Provided*, That in establishing State  
8       acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production  
9       of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any sub-  
10      sequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of  
11      the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary



1 or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to  
2 avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the  
3 base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the  
4 regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm  
5 wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part  
6 of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and  
7 penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the  
8 purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments  
9 subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted  
10 acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the  
11 excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat  
12 acreage allotment for such year.”

13 (2) By changing the period at the end of the first  
14 sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a pro-  
15 viso as follows: “*Provided*, That in establishing county  
16 acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production  
17 of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any sub-  
18 sequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of  
19 the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary  
20 or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to  
21 avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the  
22 base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under  
23 the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining  
24 farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any  
25 part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted

1 and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion,  
2 for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments  
3 subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted  
4 acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the  
5 excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat  
6 acreage allotment for such year.”

7 (3) by adding at the end of subsection (c) thereof  
8 a new sentence as follows: “For the purpose of estab-  
9 lishing farm acreage allotments—(i) the past acreage  
10 of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage  
11 determined for the farm under the regulations issued by  
12 the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage  
13 allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of  
14 such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment  
15 for the farm is increased through administrative, review,  
16 or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall  
17 be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past  
18 acreage of wheat for 1959 and any subsequent year shall  
19 be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in  
20 excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in  
21 the case of any farm which is in compliance with its  
22 farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage diverted  
23 under such wheat allotment programs: *Provided*, That  
24 for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of any farm  
25 on which the entire amount of the farm marketing

1 excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accord-  
2 ance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone  
3 payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat for  
4 the year in which such farm marketing excess is so  
5 delivered or stored shall be the farm base acreage of  
6 wheat determined for the farm under the regulations  
7 issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acre-  
8 age allotments for such year, but if any part of the  
9 amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty  
10 becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose  
11 of establishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent  
12 to such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the farm  
13 for the year in which the excess was produced shall be  
14 reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such  
15 year.”; and

16 (4) by striking out in subsection (h) thereof  
17 the language “future State, county, and farm acreage  
18 allotments” and inserting in lieu thereof “future State  
19 and county acreage allotments except as prescribed in  
20 the provisos to the first sentence of subsections (a) and  
21 (b), respectively, of this section”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 13, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*









Calendar No. 1416

85<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

H. R. 11086

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## AN ACT

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To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

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MARCH 14, 1958

Received; read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 18, 1958  
For actions of March 17, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 42

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6.

## SENATE

1. WHEAT. The Congressional Record states that the Senate passed without amendment H. R. 11086, to grant relief from penalties of certain farmers who overplanted their wheat acreage allotments (p. 4027). The Record also states that S. 3406, a similar bill, was passed over earlier in the day at the request of Sen. Talmadge (p. 4021). The office of the Senate bill clerk informs us that apparently H. R. 11086 was not passed, and that apparently the statement in the Record was in error.
2. CORN. Passed with amendment H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain corn producers in the commercial area who exceed their corn acreage allotments, after substituting the language of a similar bill as reported, S. 3385, for the text of H. R. 10843. S. 3385 was indefinitely postponed. pp. 4022-23  
At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 3441, to increase the minimum acreage allotment for corn. pp. 4022
3. COTTON. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 3408 to provide that cotton acreage allotments for 1958 and subsequent years shall be no less than in 1956. p. 4022

4. SOIL BANK. Passed as reported S. 2937, to compensate producers for hardships suffered under the 1956 soil bank program as a result of incorrect information furnished by county committees. pp. 4025-26
5. BUDGETING. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. R. 8002, to provide for budgeting on an accrued expenditure basis. p. 4021
6. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480, continued as the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 4028  
Sens. Aiken and Case, S. Dak., submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill. p. 4002
7. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire criticized the order to lower price supports for dairy products, and stated that the dairy farmer "has been punished -- instead of rewarded -- for his efficiency and his increasing contribution to our standard of living." p. 4012
8. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 11085, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1959. p. D218
9. CHICORY IMPORTS. The Finance Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 5005, to suspend for two years the duty on crude chicory. p. D219
10. HIGHWAY BILLBOARDS. Sen. Neuberger urged support for legislation for the regulation of billboards along the new Interstate Highway system, and inserted an article on the subject. pp. 4005-07
11. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Langer inserted two Soil Conservation District resolutions commending the accomplishments of the ACP program, and opposing enactment of S. 2496, relative to conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, because it would provide that "much of the conservation work done by co-operators on their farms would first have to be approved by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service." p. 4016
12. FOREST ROADS. Sen. Church inserted an Ida. Chamber of Commerce resolution favoring increased appropriations for forest access roads. p. 4018
13. WATER COMPACTS. Passed without amendment S. 2557, to grant the consent of Congress to an extension of time for the negotiation of water compacts by Nebr., Wyo., and S. Dak. p. 4026
14. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Cooper urged additional economic aid for India. pp. 4044-46
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC, will be considered this week, probably, Tues., Wed., or Thurs.; he also stated that there will be a delay in consideration of the road authorization bill until minority views can be prepared, but he hopes this bill can also be considered this week. pp. 3989-90, 4048



## WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

The bill (S. 3406) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, Mr. President. The bill is not properly calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia if it is intended that Calendar No. 1378, S. 3420, a bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, popularly known as Public Law 480, and Calendar No. 1380, S. 3406, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history, will be taken up for consideration by motion during this week?

Mr. TALMADGE. The majority leader has so announced. This side of the aisle—or at least the calendar committee—is wholeheartedly in favor of those bills, but we believed they were of sufficient importance and of such a major nature as to warrant debate and discussion by the entire membership of the Senate.

The majority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], indicated last week that the major agricultural bills would be taken up by and would be voted on by the Senate this week.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, both the bills are of major importance. It would be desirable, I think, to have the membership of the Senate on notice as to a definite time when the bill will be called up for consideration.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. TALMADGE. I refer to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 14, page 3980, where the Senator from Texas set forth the legislative program for the week. The Senator stated:

Mr. President, following the call of the calendar, at the earliest practical opportunity, the following measures will be brought before the Senate:

Calendar No. 1378, S. 3420, extending and amending the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

Calendar No. 1392, S. 3441, providing for a minimum-acreage allotment for corn and other purposes.

Calendar No. 1393, S. 3408, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide that cotton-acreage allotments for the States for 1958 and subsequent years shall be no less than in 1956.

Calendar No. 1394, S. 3385, amending section 114 of the Soil Bank Act with respect to compliance with corn-acreage allotments.

And so forth. The list includes, in addition to the bills I have mentioned, at least six other bills, most of which deal with major agricultural products.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise that Calendar No. 1416, House bill 11086, is a companion bill to one of the bills just mentioned. Undoubtedly it will be passed over.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wonder if the Senator from Georgia can be a little more precise as to what the most

practical moment will be for calling up these bills, and whether or not they will be called up in the order enumerated by the statement of the majority leader, which the Senator from Georgia has just read.

Mr. TALMADGE. I have no way of knowing what the majority leader had in mind, except what he said. I would not attempt to interpret the meaning of what he said. I think the statement is clear. I think it indicates that the majority leader expects to bring the bills up at the earliest possible opportunity this week.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I note that the distinguished majority leader is now present in the Chamber. I wonder if it would be possible for him to give us any sharper definition as to the time when these agricultural measures may be brought up for consideration. With respect to 1 or 2 of them, the Senator from South Dakota was contemplating possibly making a statement, and perhaps offering an amendment. If it were at all possible to be a little more precise as to the time when they will be called up, I think it would be helpful, not only to me, but to other Members of the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, before the distinguished majority leader answers the question, I should like to have him know that in his absence we conferred with the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle relative to Calendar No. 1394, Senate bill 3385, which relates to the counties which have become commercial corn counties this year for the first time. We find there is no opposition to the bill. In view of the fact that corn planting is in progress in my State at this time, I had hoped that the bill could be passed today, either on the call of the calendar or upon motion later.

I do not believe any of the other agricultural bills are in the same situation. The bill to which I refer was unanimously reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I did not hear the inquiry of my friend from South Dakota. If he will repeat it, I shall try to be responsive.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wonder if it would be possible to fix a little more precisely the time at which the various agricultural bills which have been mentioned may be considered. As the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] has indicated, they are of wide interest. There is hardly a State that is not affected by them in some way. If we knew more precisely when they were coming up, we could adjust our schedules and be ready with statements or amendments more promptly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader wishes to retain a reasonable degree of flexibility as to the order in which the various bills are to be called up.

All the bills listed on pages 3980 and 3981 of the RECORD are ready for action, but because of the indication by the Senator from Vermont that there might be some controversy with respect to the measure relating to Public Law 480, I do not plan to call it up on motion today,

because certain Senators desire to be absent on St. Patrick's Day. Unless I change my plans—and I do not think I shall—the bill relating to Public Law 480 will not come up today or tomorrow.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is definitely helpful. Is it the prospect that the bill relating to wheat acreage will be taken up today?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. I do not plan to move to take up any bills today, other than those which may be passed on the call of the calendar.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is certainly helpful, and I appreciate the statement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am always glad to accommodate my friend, to reciprocate for his kindness to me.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, what can the majority leader tell us with respect to the bill I mentioned a few minutes ago?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The calendar committees have cleared it. I am always glad to see such bills acted upon promptly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next order of business on the calendar.

#### PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZ.—BILL PASSED TO FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 2359) to authorize the establishment of the Petrified Forest National Park, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar. House action is pending at this moment, and it is hoped that the congressional action on the bill can be completed if we place it at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8002) to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over. It is not proper business to be disposed of on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### RICHARD K. LIM AND MARGARET K. LIM.

The bill (S. 1987) for the relief of Richard K. Lim and Margaret K. Lim was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Richard K. Lim and Margaret K. Lim shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the re-



quired visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

#### SAYO ONO TAYLOR

The bill (S. 2735) for the relief of Sayo Ono Taylor was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted etc.,* That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Sayo Ono Taylor shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

#### ABBAS MOHAMMAD AWAD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2713) for the relief of Abbas Mohammad Awad, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bonds which may have issued in the case of Abbas Mohammad Awad. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Abbas Mohammad Awad shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### JOHANNA DIPPOLD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2807) for the relief of Johanna Dippold, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act Johanna Dippold, the fiancée of Carl R. Pitchford, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Johanna Dippold is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Carl R. Pitchford and that she is found otherwise admissible under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act other than the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of that act: *Provided further*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Johanna Dippold, she shall be required to depart from the United

States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Johanna Dippold, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Johanna Dippold as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### COMPACT BETWEEN THE STATE OF OREGON AND THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7153) giving consent of Congress to a compact between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington establishing a boundary between those States, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, after line 4, to strike out:

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

#### FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATION CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 347) authorizing and requesting the President to invite the several States and foreign countries to take part in the Fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition to be held in the New York Coliseum at New York, N. Y., from June 9 to June 13, 1958, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "authorized", to strike out "and requested"; and in line 7, after the year "1958", to strike out the semicolon and "and be it further

*Resolved*, That no funds appropriated by Congress for any purpose whatsoever shall be used to defray the expenses of any foreign country or foreign individual participating in the Fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition to be held in New York City."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The title was amended, so as to read: "Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the several States and foreign countries to take part in the Fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition to be held in the New York Coliseum at New York, N. Y., from June 9 to June 13, 1958."

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3441) to provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over. It is not proper business to be disposed of on the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3408) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide that cotton-acreage allotments for the States for 1958 and subsequent years shall be no less than in 1956, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, Senate bill 3408 is a bill authored by the junior Senator from Georgia and several other Senators. I ask unanimous consent at this time that the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] be listed as one of the sponsors of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TALMADGE. The bill is extremely important to a vast section of our country, but it is the opinion of the calendar committee that it is not calendar business, and it is requested that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### CORN-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3385) to amend section 114 of the Soil Bank Act with respect to compliance with corn-acreage allotments, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the word "under", to insert "an acreage-reserve contract or", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 114 of the Soil Bank Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no person shall be ineligible to receive payments or compensation under an acreage-reserve contract or a conservation-reserve contract by reason of the fact that the corn acreage on the farm exceeds the farm-acreage allotment for corn if such contract was entered into prior to January 1 of the first year for which the county is included in the commercial corn-producing area: *Provided*, That the foregoing provisions of this sentence shall apply only to a farm for which an 'old farm' corn allotment is established for such first year. For purposes of this provision, a contract which has been terminated by the producer under the program regulations by reason of the fact that the county in which the farm is located was included in the commercial corn-producing area for the first time in 1958, and which is reinstated, shall be deemed to have been entered into as of the original date of execution of such contract."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle, and of the majority and minority leaders in permitting passage of the bill at this time.



tion with the acceptance of the statue of Maria L. Sanford, late of Minnesota, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the proceedings at the presentation, dedication, and acceptance of the statue of Maria L. Sanford, to be presented on November 12, 1958, by the State of Minnesota in the rotunda of the Capitol, together with appropriate illustrations and other pertinent matter, shall be printed as a Senate document. The copy for such Senate document shall be prepared under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 2. There shall be printed 5,000 additional copies of such Senate document, which shall be bound in such style as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct, and of which 100 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 1,900 copies shall be for the use of the Members of the Senate from the State of Minnesota, and 500 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 2,500 copies shall be for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Minnesota.

#### REVISION OF FISH AND GAME LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 532) to revise and modernize the fish and game laws of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Commissioners are authorized to restrict, prohibit, regulate, and control hunting and fishing and the taking, possession and sale of wild animals in the District: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the Commissioners to impose any requirement for a fishing license or fee of any nature whatsoever: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the Commissioners to prohibit, restrict, regulate, or control the killing, capture, purchase, sale, or possession of migratory birds as defined in regulations issued pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (16 U. S. C. 703-711), and taken for scientific, propagating, or other purposes under permits issued by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the Commissioners to prohibit, restrict, regulate or control the sale or possession of wild animals taken legally in any State, Territory or possession of the United States or in any foreign country, or produced on a game farm, except as may be necessary to protect the public health or safety. As used in this section the term "wild animals" includes, without limitation, mammals, birds, fish, and reptiles not ordinarily domesticated.

SEC. 2. Authorized officers and employees of the Government of the United States or of the government of the District of Columbia are, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act and the regulations promulgated by the Commissioners under the authority of this act, empowered, during business hours, to inspect any building or premises in or on which any business, trade, vocation or occupation requiring a license or permit is carried on, or any vehicle, boat, market box, market stall or cold-storage plant. No person shall refuse to permit any such inspection.

SEC. 3. (a) All rifles, shotguns, ammunition, bows, arrows, traps, seines, nets, boats, and other devices of every nature or description used by any person within the District of Columbia when engaged in killing, en-

snaring, trapping, or capturing any wild bird, wild mammal, or fish contrary to this act or any regulation made pursuant to this act shall be seized by any police officer upon the arrest of such person on a charge of violating any provision of this act or any regulations made pursuant thereto, and be delivered to the Commissioners. If the person so arrested is acquitted, the property so seized shall be returned to the person in whose possession it was found. If the person so arrested is convicted, the property so seized shall, in the discretion of the court, be forfeited to the District of Columbia, and be sold at public auction, the proceeds from such sale to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia. If any item of such property is not purchased at such auction, it shall be disposed of in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioners.

(b) If any property seized under the authority of this section is subject to a lien which is established by intervention or otherwise to the satisfaction of the court as having been created without the lienor's having any notice that such property was to be used in connection with a violation of any provision of this act or any regulation made pursuant thereto, the court, upon the conviction of the accused, may order a sale of such property at public auction. The officer conducting such sale, after deducting proper fees and costs incident to the seizure, keeping, and sale of such property, shall pay all such liens according to their priorities, and such lien or liens shall be transferred from the property to the proceeds of the sale thereof.

SEC. 4. (a) Any person convicted of violating any provision of this act, or any regulation made pursuant to this act, shall be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both.

(b) Prosecutions for violations of this act, or the regulations made pursuant thereto, shall be conducted in the name of the District of Columbia by the Corporation Counsel or any of his assistants.

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioners, respectively, are authorized to delegate any of the functions to be performed by them under the authority of this act.

(b) The Commissioners are authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this act: *Provided*, That any regulations issued pursuant to this act shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior insofar as they involve any areas or waters of the District of Columbia under his administrative jurisdiction.

(c) As used in this act the word "Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent or agents, and the words "Secretary of the Interior" mean the Secretary of the Interior or his designated agent or agents.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act or in any regulation promulgated by the Commissioners under the authority of this act shall in any way impair the existing authority of the Secretary of the Interior to control and manage fish and wildlife on the land and waters in the District of Columbia under his administrative jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. Section 902 of the act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1336), as amended (title 22, secs. 1607 and 1703, D. C. Code, 1951 edition), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 902. Penalties: Any person who shall violate any provision of the preceding section shall for each such offense be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both."

SEC. 8. The following acts or parts of acts are repealed:

(a) Sections 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, and 903 of the act approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1335, 1336), as amended (title 22, secs.

1601, 1602, 1604, 1605, 1606, and 1608, D. C. Code, 1951 edition);

(b) Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1012), as amended (title 22, secs. 1609-1620, D. C. Code, 1951 edition);

(c) Sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the act approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 808), as amended (title 22, secs. 1621-1624, D. C. Code, 1951 edition);

(d) Sections 1 through 3 of the act approved December 18, 1919 (41 Stat. 368; title 22, secs. 1625-1627, D. C. Code, 1951 edition); and

(e) Sections 1 through 4 of the act approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1379; title 22, sec. 1603, D. C. Code, 1951 edition).

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on the 180th day following the approval thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TRANSPORTATION ON CANADIAN VESSELS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3100) to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska, or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment on page 2, line 7, to strike out "transportation" and insert "transportation, unless the Secretary of Commerce determines that United States flag service is available to provide such transportation", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That, until June 30, 1959, notwithstanding the provisions of law of the United States restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from any port in the United States to another port of the United States, passengers may be transported on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and passengers and merchandise may be transported on Canadian vessels between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or the continental United States either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, unless the Secretary of Commerce determines that United States flag service is available to provide such transportation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

The bill (H. R. 11086) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZ.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Calendar No. 1381, Senate bill 2359, which earlier today was ordered placed at the foot of the calendar, will now be called.



The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2359) to authorize the establishment of the Petrified Forest National Park, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over. Perhaps it can be brought up later in the day, by motion. The corresponding House bill has not yet arrived at the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will go over. That concludes the call of the calendar.

#### PROCUREMENT OF ARTICLES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

During the consideration of S. 3243, relating to attendance by certain foreign students at the District of Columbia Teachers College,

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, when the pending bill has been acted on, I shall address the Senate on another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise the Senator from West Virginia that under the rule the Senate is now engaged in the call of the calendar. The call will be continued through to completion, with each Senator having the right to object or reserve the right to object, and to speak on a measure for 5 minutes, or to speak on any other subject for 5 minutes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Do I understand correctly that Senators are permitted to seek recognition for 5 minutes in order to speak on any subject during the call of the calendar? I understand that to be the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I hope our good friend, the Senator from West Virginia, will permit us to complete the call of the calendar before he speaks on an extraneous subject. The calendar is quite short today, and we have every expectation of completing its call within 10 or 15 minutes. There are several Senators on the floor who are interested in the call of the calendar. Recognizing the complete right of the Senator from West Virginia to speak on an extraneous matter, I hope he will let us conclude the call of the calendar before he speaks on such a matter.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It is always my pleasure to comply with the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania. However, what I desire to say is very short and will not take more than a few minutes, and will not delay the Senate unduly. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may be printed in the RECORD at the end of the call of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I desire to make a very brief statement on a subject which I consider to be very important at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, positive action is being taken on several fronts by both the administration and the Congress to speed economic recovery.

Another important step that would not require congressional action would be for the President of the United States to invoke section 510 of the Mutual Security Act of 1957, as amended.

A large percentage of the commodities procured by the International Cooperation Administration under the mutual security program are being purchased abroad. In many instances, perhaps, they can be purchased cheaper in foreign countries. However, in view of the unemployment that exists in this country at the present time, it is my feeling that such purchases should be made in this country. Congress made specific provision for this course of action in adopting the Mutual Security Act of 1957. Section 510 of that act reads:

Funds made available under title 2 or chapter 3 of title 1 of this act may be used for the procurement of commodities outside the United States unless the President determines that such procurement will result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States, with special reference to any areas of labor surplus, or upon the industrial mobilization base, which outweighs the economic advantages to the United States of less costly procurement abroad.

I point out that under this language the President is authorized to act, and if he determines "that such procurement will result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States, with special reference to any areas of labor surplus," such purchases should be made in this country.

We are confronted with such a situation today. Because of present conditions, there is every justification, I feel, for invoking this provision. It is my understanding that purchases of commodities under the mutual security program are being made at the rate of more than \$1 billion a year. If the purchase of such materials were made in this country, many additional jobs would be provided.

The coal industry in my own State clearly illustrates the importance of such action. Coal production has declined substantially in recent months, and unemployment in many areas is becoming a serious problem. The situation facing the coal industry, the steel industry, and other American productions is such that, to my mind, it clearly justifies invoking section 510 of the Mutual Security Act.

It is my feeling that the commodities we need at this time should be purchased from our domestic producers. This is particularly important now when every sound step possible should be taken to speed an upturn in business activity. Surely such a step would be understood by other countries. We would continue to assist them with the aid provided

under the Mutual Security Act for our joint strength and defense.

I have written a letter to the President of the United States, urging that this action be taken promptly. It is my hope that the President will invoke section 510 of the Mutual Security Act so that American industries may receive the full benefit from this phase of the foreign aid program, and I have urged that this be done. Such action would be in keeping with the other steps which are being taken to check any recession in our economy.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of Title 42, Section 2251, United States Code, the Speaker had appointed Mr. Aspinall of Colorado as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on the part of the House.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2042) to authorize the conveyance of a fee simple title to certain lands in the Territory of Alaska underlying war housing project Alaska-50083, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 8250) to authorize the establishment of the Petrified Forest National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3420) to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOB-LITZELL in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXPANSION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES LOAN PROGRAM

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and Senators SPARKMAN, HILL, MONRONEY, PROXMIRE, COOPER, CLARK, LONG, YARBOROUGH, and SMATHERS, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to expand the public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill remain at the desk until the close of business tomorrow in order that any Sen-







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 25, 1958  
For actions of March 24, 1958  
85th-2nd, No. 47

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. Senate referred back to committee bill to transfer certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. Senate passed bill to grant relief to certain farmers who overplanted wheat acreage allotments. (Continued on page 6.)

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 1544) (pp. 4591-2). The attached table explains the actions of the conferees regarding USDA items. Note particularly footnote e/ regarding \$3,000 limitation on acreage reserve payments.
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the Export-Import Bank a report on its activities, July-Dec. 1957. pp. 4494, 4601
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received from the International Cooperation Administration a report on its foreign excess property disposals during 1957. p. 4601
4. FLOOD INSURANCE. Received a Ky. Legislature memorial urging Congress to implement the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956. p. 4603
5. TEXTILES. Received Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress to enact legislation "protecting textile, fishing, and other historic industries." p. 4603

6. FOOD ADDITIVES. Received a petition urging enactment of H. R. 7798, to protect the public health by controlling the addition of chemical additives to food. p. 4603
7. SCHOOL LUNCHES. The Health, Education, and Recreation Subcommittee ordered reported to the D. C. Committee with amendment S. 1764, to authorize payment of the cost of free lunches for needy children in the D. C. public schools (reported in place of H. R. 6811). p. D249
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the business before the House Mar. 25 would be H. R. 10881, the second supplemental appropriation bill H. R. 11470, the military pay raise bill, and H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. p. 4593

#### SENATE

9. MEATPACKERS. Agreed to a unanimous consent request by Sen. Johnson to refer S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act from this Department to FTC, to the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions that the bill be reported back with the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry not later than Mon., April 21, 1958. (pp. 4516-17) Senators O'Mahoney, Watkins, and others discussed this proposed legislation. (pp. 4564-89)
10. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 11086, to grant relief from penalties to certain farmers who overplanted their wheat acreage allotments. A similar bill, S. 3406, was indefinitely postponed. (pp. 4523-25) This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. CORN. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10843, to permit soil bank payments to certain corn producers in the commercial area who exceed their corn acreage allotments. Sen. Holland inserted the following statement in explanation of the report:

"The conference substitute differs from the Senate amendment to H. R. 10843 in that it extends its provisions to all 1958 acreage reserve contracts in the 38 counties first included in 1958 in the commercial corn-producing area. As related to acreage reserve contracts the Senate amendment covered only those 1958 contracts, executed prior to January 1, 1958, which would have meant that only winter wheat acreage reserve contracts entered into last fall would have been covered.

"The House bill differed from the Senate amendment in two respects in the case of acreage reserve contracts. The House bill covered all 1958 acreage reserve contracts in the 38 new counties, but did not apply to acreage reserve contracts for any subsequent year. The Senate amendment applied only to acreage reserve contracts executed prior to January 1, and would be applicable to 1959 acreage reserve contracts if there should be an acreage reserve program for 1959.

"The conference substitute adopts the House provisions with respect to covering all 1958 acreage reserve contracts and the Senate provision with respect to covering 1959 acreage reserve contracts.

"Both the House bill and the Senate amendment provided exemption from the requirement of cross-compliance with corn acreage allotments for all conservation reserve contracts entered into prior to January 1 of the first year in which the county was included in the commercial corn area. This exemption is a permanent one and is retained in the conference substitute." pp. 4545-46



### ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I announce that at the conclusion of action on H. R. 11086, which I am informed will take only a few minutes, we expect to have a quorum call and notify all Senators that the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the road bill reported from the Committee on Public Works. We hope to have the Senate convene early and stay late during the week until that bill shall be disposed of.

### WHEAT ACREAGE HISTORY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1416, H. R. 11086.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 11086) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the bill would, first, prevent any farm from losing acreage history by reason of overplanting its allotment in 1958.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that the bill was considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and reported unanimously.

Second, passage of the bill would prevent any State, county, or farm from losing acreage history by reason of the overplanting of any farm allotment in 1959 or any subsequent year if the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid penalty.

Last year, in Public Law 203, 85th Congress, approved August 28, 1957, Congress provided that acreage planted in excess of acreage allotments would not count as history toward future allotments. By the time this information was conveyed to farmers many had already planted their wheat crops. By, in effect, changing the rules without adequate notice to these farmers, the law would either impose an excessive penalty upon them or compel them to plow up acreage already planted with resultant loss to them.

Furthermore, the law now permits farmers to plant in excess of their allotments and store the marketing excess without being subject to any marketing penalty. Many farmers do this in order to insure against future crop failures. In the event of such crop failures they would

be able to market a certain amount of wheat stored from previous crops without penalty. Under the bill farmers could continue to follow this practice in 1959 and subsequent years without being subject to any acreage credit penalty. Any depletion of the wheat stored to avoid penalty which would result in the imposition of a marketing penalty would, however, also result in imposition of the acreage credit penalty.

Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL], who was the author of the original Senate bill, has a few remarks to make.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has pointed out the salient facts with regard to the bill. As the Senator indicated, when we passed Public Law 203 of the 85th Congress, by reason of the fact that the legislation was late in passage the Department did not get rules and regulations out in time for the farmers in many areas to know exactly what the compliance rules and regulations were. Hence, during that lag of time, in many States—and this was especially true in my State of Kansas—about one-half or two-thirds or three-fourths of the wheat in certain sections of the States was planted.

The legislation has been agreed upon by the Department, and by the Wheat Growers Association. The Senate bill is a companion bill to the one offered by Representative ALBERT, of Oklahoma, in the House of Representatives.

I think passage of the bill is important because of the seeding time and because of the harvesting time, which will come in soon in the Southern States and will move north. Unless the bill shall be passed, there will be a hardship worked on many farmers, because they will have to destroy some acreage they planted, not knowing what the full rules and regulations were.

I am heartily in favor of the measure. As stated by the chairman of the committee, the bill received the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the bill certainly should be passed. The bill represents simple justice, because the wheat farmers—particularly the winter wheatgrowers—planted their acreage last year, before the bill to freeze the wheat-acreage allotments was passed. It is important to have those allotments frozen, Mr. President, because the operations of the allotment program are resulting in the transferring from the natural wheat-growing States to other States of acres which should be devoted to wheat.

In my own State of South Dakota since 1955 we have suffered a gradual reduction in allotments from 2,822,000 acres to a prospective 2,718,000 acres for 1959, which is a loss of over 100,000 acres, under the national allotment of 55 million acres. The total national allotment has not been changed, but the operations of the present program are such that the wheat base is being transferred from the normal wheat-growing

States to States which are not normally wheat-growing States.

I illustrate that point by referring to the fact that between 1958 and 1959 the State of Kansas, for example, will lose 55,000 acres; the State of Montana will lose 25,000 acres; the State of North Dakota will lose 50,000 acres; the State of South Dakota will lose 18,000 acres; and the State of Texas will lose 65,000 acres. These reductions will result under the operation of the law. The law which was passed last year will freeze those allotments, so that the transfer will not occur in succeeding years.

We need to make the law effective. We can make it effective fairly only by passing the bill which is now pending, H. R. 11086, or the companion measure, S. 3406.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a table, which gives the history of the national base, the national allotment, the South Dakota base and the South Dakota allotment, from the year 1947 to the present.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Table showing wheat history of United States and of South Dakota

Crop year	United States total base (acres planted)	National allotment	South Dakota planted acres	South Dakota allotment
1959-----	-----	55,000,000	-----	2,718,000
1958-----	-----	55,000,000	-----	2,736,000
1957-----	84,800,000	55,000,000	4,133,000	2,747,000
1956-----	84,404,000	55,000,000	4,159,000	2,749,000
1955-----	82,620,000	55,000,000	3,951,000	2,822,000
1954-----	81,766,000	62,000,000	3,941,000	3,188,000
1953-----	78,144,000	(1)	3,868,000	(2)
1952-----	77,794,000	(1)	4,040,000	(2)
1951-----	78,239,000	72,785,000	4,018,000	3,709,000
1950-----	86,053,000	72,776,000	4,424,000	3,763,000
1949-----	82,596,000	(1)	4,284,000	(2)
1948-----	77,888,000	(1)	3,978,000	(2)
1947-----	78,344,000	(1)	3,899,000	(2)

<sup>1</sup> None required.

<sup>2</sup> None made.

To understand the table, bear in mind:

1. Allotments, nationally, must be made by the Secretary of Agriculture when the carry-over or national supply exceeds by more than 50 percent the normal requirements and normal carryover for feed, seed, etc.

2. Keep in mind 1953 and 1952 as Korean war years when allotments were not mandatory.

3. The Marshall plan accounted for heavy exports in 1947, 1948, and 1949 and thereby reduced the carryover and thus eliminated the mandatory referral of allotments by the Secretary of Agriculture for those years.

NOTE.—The steady decline in acres allotted to South Dakota as other States established a history of acres planted (principally under the 15-acre exemption) and thereby crept into the allotments made which meant that natural wheat States like South Dakota have been gradually losing allotment acres when the national allotment was forced to the 55 million-national minimum by oversupply.

(This table compiled by United States Senator FRANCIS CASE of South Dakota from USDA figures.)

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated March 21, 1958, which is a statement of the Department relative to the marketing



quotas, proclaimed for the 1959 wheat crop, to which there is appended a list of the State acreage allotments by States.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Marketing quotas proclaimed for 1959 wheat crop; referendum June 20:

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson today took the following actions on 1959-crop wheat:

1. Proclaimed marketing quotas on the 1959 crop of wheat. This sixth successive proclamation of wheat marketing quotas is required by a wheat supply that is 57 percent above the marketing quota level.

2. Proclaimed a national wheat acreage allotment of 55 million acres, the minimum permitted by law.

3. Announced State shares of the national allotment (see table).

4. Set June 20, 1958, as the date for a referendum to determine producer approval or disapproval of quotas.

5. Announced a 38-State commercial and a 10-State noncommercial wheat producing area for 1959.

6. Announced that the minimum national average support price for 1959 production will be determined before the wheat referendum on the basis of the latest available supply information.

If marketing quotas are approved by growers, the national average support price available to eligible producers in the commercial area will be not less than the minimum support to be announced later. Individual farm marketing quotas will be the normal production or the actual production, whichever is larger, from the farm acreage allotment.

Growers in the commercial area who stay within their allotments will be eligible for price support on their entire production. Growers who exceed their farm acreage allotments will be subject to marketing quota penalties if (1) they have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest or (2) they have not signed applications for exemption under the feed wheat provision permitting 30 acres or less to be used exclusively for feed on the farm. There are no limitations on the amount of wheat which may be grown for use on the farm for food, feed, or seed by State, religious, or charitable institutions.

Marketing quota penalties will be at 45 percent of the parity rate per bushel (parity as of May 1, 1959) on "excess" wheat production.

If marketing quotas are disapproved, there will be no restrictions on wheat marketings. Acreage allotments will remain in effect as a condition of eligibility for price support at the 50 percent of parity (as of July 1, 1959) rate required by law when quotas are disapproved.

#### NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The 1959 national wheat acreage allotment of 55 million acres is the minimum fixed by law and is the same as for the 1958 crop. Legislation provides for establishing a national wheat acreage allotment each year except in the event of a national emergency. If the allotment had been determined on the basis of the law's supply formula, the 1959 allotment would have been 21,375,000 acres.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine will be the sixth successive year that wheat acreage allotments have been in effect, and the fifth successive year that the 55-million-acre minimum allotment has been applicable.

#### MARKETING QUOTAS

The Secretary of Agriculture is directed by legislation to proclaim marketing quotas for the next wheat crop when the available supply is more than 20 percent above the

normal supply. The estimated supply for the 1958-59 marketing year is actually 57.1 percent above the normal supply. This requires a marketing quota proclamation for the 1959-60 marketing year.

For marketing quota determination, the total supply is estimated at 2,017,000,000 bushels, consisting of a 1958 crop now estimated at 1,140,000,000 bushels, a carryover on July 1, 1958, estimated at 870 million bushels, and imports of 7 million bushels. The normal supply is 1,284,000,000 bushels, based on a normal domestic consumption of 620 million bushels during the 1957-58 marketing year and exports of 450 million bushels during the 1958-59 marketing year, with a 20-percent carryover allowance of 214 million bushels. The marketing quota level (120 percent of the normal supply) is 1,541,000,000 bushels. The estimated total supply of 2,017,000,000 bushels is 157.1 percent of the normal supply and requires a marketing quota proclamation for the 1959-60 wheat marketing year, the sixth successive year for which wheat marketing quotas have been proclaimed.

#### MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDUM

At least two-thirds of the producers voting in the referendum on June 20 must approve quotas for the 1959 crop if quotas are to remain in effect.

Growers who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain in 1959 in any one of the 38 commercial wheat States come under the regulation of quotas and will be eligible to vote in the referendum. Any producers who signed applications under the feed wheat provisions permitting them to grow wheat for use as feed on the farm for 1958 will not be eligible to vote in the referendum on quotas for the 1959 crop.

Referendum ballots may be cast at local polling places in the commercial wheat area. Location of polling places will be announced in the 38-State commercial area by county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices which will have charge of the referendum locally.

Marketing quotas have been approved by farmers for the last five wheat crops. In last year's referendum on quotas for the 1958 wheat crop, 86.2 percent of the farmers voting favored quotas (202,668 yes and 32,371 no). In the previous vote on 1957 quotas, the vote was 87.4 percent favorable (245,081 yes and 35,385 no). For 1956 quotas, the vote was 77.5 percent favorable (268,217 yes and 78,835 no).

#### STATE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The national wheat acreage allotment, 55 million acres (less 55,000 acres held as a national reserve), has been apportioned among all the States on the basis of acreage seeded for the production of wheat during the 10 years 1948-57, with adjustments for abnormal weather and for trends in planting. County allotments will be determined on essentially the same basis as the State allotments. The county allotments will be apportioned among individual farms according to past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

Wheat producers will be informed of the acreage allotments for their farms in advance of the June 20 wheat quota referendum.

Wheat acreage allotments for the 38 States in the 1959 commercial wheat area with 1958 comparisons follow in this release.

#### COMMERCIAL AND NONCOMMERCIAL WHEAT AREAS

As authorized by legislation, 10 States having wheat allotments of 25,000 acres or less have been designated as noncommercial wheat States. Farm wheat allotments and marketing quotas do not apply in these States. The noncommercial area of 10 States for 1959 is 2 States smaller than in

1956, 1957, and 1958. Alabama and Mississippi have been added to the commercial producing area to make a 38-State total for 1959.

The 10 noncommercial wheat States and the allotments that—except for the 25,000-acre provision—would have been the basis for 1959 county and farm allotments in each State follow: Arizona, 23,708 acres; Connecticut, 567 acres; Florida, 3,961 acres; Louisiana, 14,367 acres; Maine, 1,458 acres; Massachusetts, 709 acres; Nevada, 12,378 acres; New Hampshire, 67 acres; Rhode Island, 503 acres; and Vermont, 527 acres.

The 38 States in the commercial area are listed in the table showing acreage allotments for each.

In the noncommercial States, price support will be at 75 percent of what the rate would be if the State were in the commercial area.

#### STATE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The following table shows by States the 1959 acreage allotments with 1958 comparisons:

[In acres]		
State	1958 allotment	1959 allotment
Alabama.....	1 23, 240	30, 138
Arkansas.....	49, 334	53, 232
California.....	445, 004	434, 441
Colorado.....	2, 704, 917	2, 695, 718
Delaware.....	35, 439	35, 814
Georgia.....	107, 591	110, 513
Idaho.....	1, 152, 744	1, 161, 686
Illinois.....	1, 386, 663	1, 422, 658
Indiana.....	1, 137, 045	1, 156, 565
Iowa.....	138, 175	153, 900
Kansas.....	10, 638, 208	10, 573, 510
Kentucky.....	208, 652	216, 924
Maryland.....	185, 390	185, 350
Michigan.....	965, 008	981, 724
Minnesota.....	729, 866	718, 733
Mississippi.....	1 16, 256	29, 440
Missouri.....	1, 273, 623	1, 330, 083
Montana.....	4, 058, 327	4, 033, 335
Nebraska.....	3, 228, 377	3, 204, 604
New Jersey.....	53, 345	53, 534
New Mexico.....	474, 243	476, 822
New York.....	315, 570	322, 145
North Carolina.....	282, 796	296, 356
North Dakota.....	7, 309, 992	7, 259, 722
Ohio.....	1, 553, 180	1, 559, 396
Oklahoma.....	4, 859, 635	4, 874, 312
Oregon.....	816, 443	821, 771
Pennsylvania.....	587, 517	582, 204
South Carolina.....	132, 719	139, 266
South Dakota.....	2, 736, 196	2, 718, 228
Tennessee.....	195, 644	198, 181
Texas.....	4, 164, 302	4, 099, 094
Utah.....	316, 068	313, 544
Virginia.....	259, 436	259, 999
Washington.....	2, 014, 392	2, 002, 740
West Virginia.....	40, 393	39, 874
Wisconsin.....	48, 575	51, 603
Wyoming.....	291, 578	289, 500
Total, commercial area.....	54, 896, 687	54, 886, 755
Total, noncommercial area.....	86, 813	58, 245
National reserve.....	16, 500	55, 000
Total.....	55, 000, 000	55, 000, 000

<sup>1</sup> Not in commercial area in 1958.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I approve of the pending legislation. It does not affect North Dakota directly, since North Dakota is one of the few States which has not increased the wheat acreage in the past several years. This has been done in many other States and within the law. The law was changed last year to make it more difficult to overseed or to increase the wheat acreage, but that law did not pass Congress until the latter part of August, or until most of the winter wheat had been seeded.

The purpose of the pending legislation is to postpone the penalty provisions, since the law was passed after farmers had completed most of their seeding. As I stated, the legislation does not



directly affect my State, but I believe it is necessary legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 11086) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, S. 3406 is indefinitely postponed.

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1958

Mr. JAVITS obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1432, S. 3414, a bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3414) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in line with the agreement made by the leadership, I wonder if the distinguished Senator from New York will yield so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, with the understanding that the Senator from New York will not lose his right to the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3414) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act approved June 29, 1956, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

### SEC. 1. Federal-aid highways.

(a) (1) Authorization of appropriations: For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby authorized to be

appropriated the sum of \$900 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960; and the sum of \$900 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. The sums herein authorized for each fiscal year shall be available for expenditure as follows:

(A) Forty-five percent for projects on the Federal-aid primary highway system.

(B) Thirty percent for projects on the Federal-aid secondary highway system.

(C) Twenty-five percent for projects on extensions of these systems within urban areas.

(2) Apportionments: The sums authorized by this section shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner now provided by law and in accordance with the formulas set forth in section 4 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, approved December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838).

(b) Availability for expenditure: Any sums apportioned to any State under this section shall be available for expenditure in that State for 2 years after the close of the fiscal year for which such sums are authorized, and any amounts so apportioned remaining unexpended at the end of such period shall lapse: *Provided*, That such funds shall be deemed to have been expended if a sum equal to the total of the sums herein and heretofore apportioned to the State is covered by formal agreements with the Secretary of Commerce for construction, reconstruction, or improvements of specific projects as provided in this act and prior acts: *Provided further*, That in the case of those sums heretofore, herein, or hereafter apportioned to any State for projects on the Federal-aid secondary highway system, the Secretary of Commerce may, upon the request of any State, discharge his responsibility relative to the plans, specifications, estimates, surveys, contract awards, design, inspection, and construction of such secondary road projects by his receiving and approving a certified statement by the State highway department setting forth that the plans, design, and construction for such projects are in accord with the standards and procedures of such State applicable to projects in this category approved by him: *Provided further*, That such approval shall not be given unless such standards and procedures are in accordance with the objectives set forth in section 1 (b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in the foregoing provisions shall be construed to relieve any State of its obligation now provided by law relative to maintenance, nor to relieve the Secretary of Commerce of his obligation with respect to the selection of the secondary system or the location of projects thereon, to make a final inspection after construction of each project, and to require an adequate showing of the estimated and actual cost of construction of each project. Any Federal-aid primary, secondary, or urban funds released by the payment of the final voucher or by modification of the formal project agreement shall be credited to the same class of funds, primary, secondary, or urban, previously apportioned to the State and be immediately available for expenditure.

SEC. 2. (a) Additional authorization of appropriation of Federal-aid primary, secondary, and urban funds: For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, \$400 million in addition to any sums heretofore authorized for such fiscal year. The sum herein authorized shall be apportioned: (A) 45 percent for projects on Federal-aid primary highway system, (B) 30 percent for projects on the Federal-aid secondary highway system, (C) 25 percent for projects on extensions of these systems within urban areas among the

several States immediately upon enactment of this act in the manner now provided by law and in accordance with the formulas set forth in section 4 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, approved December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 838).

(b) The amounts authorized to be appropriated in section 2 (a) herein shall be available for expenditure pursuant to contracts awarded by the State highway departments prior to December 1, 1958, which shall provide for completion of construction prior to December 1, 1959. Any amounts apportioned to a State under provisions of this section remaining unexpended as above provided on December 1, 1958, shall lapse.

(c) The sums apportioned under this section shall be available for expenditure for projects on the primary or secondary Federal-aid systems, including extensions of these systems within urban areas, without limitation as to the percentage to be utilized on any system.

(d) The Federal share payable on account of any project provided for by funds made available under the provisions of this section shall be increased to 70 percent of the total cost thereof plus, in any State containing unappropriated and unreserved public lands and nontaxable Indian lands, individual and tribal, exceeding 5 percent of the total area of all lands therein, a percentage of the remaining 30 percent of such cost equal to the percentage that the area of such lands in such State is of its total area: *Provided*, That such Federal share payable on any project in any State shall not exceed 95 percent of the total cost of such project.

(e) Authorization of appropriation for increasing Federal share: For the purpose of assisting any State in meeting the requirements for State funds to match any sums apportioned to such State under the provisions of this section, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$115 million, which sum may be used by the Secretary of Commerce upon request of any State to increase the Federal share payable on account of any project provided for by funds made available under the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the amount of such increase of the Federal share shall not exceed two-thirds of the State's share of the cost of such project.

(f) Reimbursement: The total amount of such increases in the Federal share as are made pursuant to subsection (e) above, shall be reimbursed to the Federal Government by making deductions of sums equal to the amounts expended for projects on the Federal-aid primary highway system, the Federal-aid secondary highway system and extensions of such systems in urban areas in two equal amounts from the amounts available to such State for expenditure on such highways under any apportionment of funds authorized to be appropriated therefor for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1962.

(g) Contract authority: Approval by the Secretary of Commerce of any project on account of which the Federal share is increased under the provisions of this section shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of such increase in the Federal share, and such funds shall be deemed to have been expended when so obligated.

(h) It is hereby declared to be the intent of the Congress that the sum authorized under this section shall be supplementary to, and not in lieu of, any other sum heretofore or herein authorized for expenditure on the Federal-aid primary or secondary systems, including extensions of these systems within urban areas, and is made available for the purpose of immediate acceleration of the rate of highway construction on these systems beyond that being accomplished with funds otherwise authorized.



### SEC. 3. Forest highways and forest development roads and trails.

(a) Authorization of appropriations: For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 218), as amended and supplemented, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated (1) for forest highways the sum of \$36 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961; and (2) for forest development roads and trails the sum of \$34 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961: *Provided*, That with respect to any proposed construction or reconstruction of a timber access road, advisory public hearings may be held at a place convenient or adjacent to the area of construction or reconstruction with notice and reasonable opportunity for interested persons to present their views as to the practicability and feasibility of such construction or reconstruction: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds available for forest highways and forest development roads and trails shall also be available for adjacent vehicular parking areas and for sanitary, water, and fire control facilities: *Provided further*, That the same percentage of the amounts authorized under this subsection for forest highways for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1960, and June 30, 1961, shall be apportioned for expenditure in each State, Alaska, or Puerto Rico as was apportioned for expenditure in each State, Alaska, or Puerto Rico from funds authorized under this subsection for forest highways for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958: *Provided further*, That the apportionment heretofore made by the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, is hereby approved: *And provided further*, That any State may transfer not to exceed the lesser of \$500,000 or 5 percent of the amounts apportioned to such State under section 1 hereof to augment any apportionment made to such State for the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of forest highways pursuant to this section; and when so transferred such sums may be expended in the same manner as funds authorized by this section for such purposes.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with the appropriate officers of each State containing a national forest, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Alaska, shall make a study to determine—

(1) The forest roads of primary importance to a State, county, or community which are within, adjoining, or adjacent to a national forest and have not been designated as forest highways;

(2) The amount necessary to complete construction of all forest highways;

(3) The amounts necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for each of the 9 succeeding fiscal years to survey, construct, reconstruct, and maintain (A) forest highways, and (B) roads described in paragraph (1) of this subsection if such roads were forest highways; and

(4) The method by which the amounts determined pursuant to paragraph (3) of this subsection should be apportioned for expenditure in the several States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

The Secretary of Commerce shall report the results of such study to the President and the Congress on or before January 1, 1960.

### SEC. 4. Roads and trails in national parks, etc.

(a) National parks, etc: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in national parks, monuments, and other areas administered by the National Park Service, including areas authorized to be established as national parks and monu-

ments, and national park and monument approach roads authorized by the act of January 31, 1931 (46 Stat. 1053), as amended, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

(b) Parkways: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of parkways, authorized by acts of Congress, on lands to which title is vested in the United States, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$16 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

(c) Indian reservations and lands: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of Indian reservation roads and bridges and roads and bridges to provide access to Indian reservations and Indian lands under the provisions of the act approved May 26, 1928 (45 Stat. 750), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$12 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961: *Provided*, That the location, type, and design of all roads and bridges constructed shall be approved by the Secretary of Commerce before any expenditures are made thereon, and all such construction shall be under the general supervision of the Secretary of Commerce.

### SEC. 5. Public lands highways

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 10 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations the sum of \$4 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and a like sum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

### SEC. 6. Special provisions for Federal domain roads, etc.

Any funds authorized herein for forest highways, forest development roads and trails, park roads and trails, parkways, Indian roads, and public lands highways shall be available for contract upon apportionment, or a date not earlier than 1 year preceding the beginning of the fiscal year for which authorized if no apportionment is required: *Provided*, That any amount remaining unexpended 2 years after the close of the fiscal year for which authorized shall lapse. The Secretary of the department charged with the administration of such funds is hereby granted authority to incur obligations, approve projects, and enter into contracts under such authorizations, and his action in doing so shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof, and such funds shall be deemed to have been expended when so obligated. Any funds heretofore, herein, or hereafter authorized for any fiscal year for forest highways, forest development roads and trails, park roads and trails, parkways, Indian roads, and public lands highways shall be deemed to have been expended if a sum equal to the total of the sums authorized for such fiscal year and previous fiscal years since and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, shall have been obligated. Any of such funds released by payment of final voucher or modification of project authorization shall be credited to the balance of unobligated authorizations and be immediately available for expenditure.

SEC. 7. (a) Authorization of appropriations for interstate system: Section 108 (b) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 374) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Authorization of appropriations: For the purpose of expediting the construction, reconstruction, or improvement, inclusive of

necessary bridges and tunnels, of the Interstate System, including extensions thereof through urban areas, designated in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 838), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the additional sum of \$1 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, which sum shall be in addition to the authorization heretofore made for that year, the additional sum of \$1,700,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, the additional sum of \$2,500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, the additional sum of \$2,500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, the additional sum of \$2,200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, the additional sum of \$1,500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and the additional sum of \$1,025,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969."

(b) Apportionments: Any portion of this additional sum herein authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, that has not been apportioned heretofore shall be apportioned immediately upon enactment of this act.

### SEC. 8. Approval of estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System.

The estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System in each State, transmitted to the Congress on January 7, 1958, by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to the provisions of section 108 (d) of the act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 374), and published as House Document No. 300, 85th Congress, second session, is hereby approved as the basis for making the apportionment of the funds authorized for the Interstate System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960.

SEC. 9. Appointment of Federal-aid highway funds for fiscal years 1959 and 1960: Notwithstanding the provisions of section 209 (g) of the act approved June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 374), the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to apportion among the several States in the manner provided by law, all of the funds authorized for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960, for the Interstate System and the Federal-aid primary and secondary highway systems, including extensions thereof within urban areas.

SEC. 10. The first sentence of the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 212), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "plus the United States pro rata part of the value of the materials which have been stockpiled in the vicinity of such construction or reconstruction in conformity to said plans and specifications."

SEC. 11. (a) Subsection (a) of section 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Availability of Federal funds for reimbursement to States: Whenever a State under State law is required to pay for all or any part of the cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by the construction of a project on any of the Federal-Aid Highway Systems, Federal funds may be used to reimburse the State for such cost in the same proportion as Federal funds are expended on the project not to exceed 70 percent of such cost which the State is obligated to pay: *Provided*, That such reimbursement shall be made only after evidence satisfactory to him shall have been presented to the Secretary substantiating the fact that the State has paid such cost from its own funds."







Public Law 85-366  
85th Congress, H. R. 11086  
April 4, 1958

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to wheat acreage history.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended—

(1) by changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: "*Provided*, That in establishing State acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing State wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."

Wheat acreage  
allotments.

67 Stat. 151.

7 USC 1334(a).

72 Stat. 78.

72 Stat. 79.

(2) By changing the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (b) to a colon and adding a proviso as follows: "*Provided*, That in establishing county acreage allotments the acreage seeded for the production of wheat plus the acreage diverted for 1959 and any subsequent year for any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accordance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty shall be the base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing county acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the seeded plus diverted acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year."

7 USC 1334(b).

(3) by adding at the end of subsection (c) thereof a new sentence as follows: "For the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments—(i) the past acreage of wheat on any farm for 1958 shall be the base acreage determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining 1958 farm wheat acreage allotments; (ii) if subsequent to the determination of such base acreage the 1958 wheat acreage allotment for the farm is increased through administrative, review, or court proceedings, the 1958 farm base acreage shall be increased in the same proportion; and (iii) the past acreage of wheat for 1959 and any subsequent year shall be the wheat acreage on the farm which is not in excess of the farm wheat acreage allotment, plus, in the case of any farm which is in compliance with its farm wheat acreage allotment, the acreage diverted under such wheat allotment programs: *Provided*, That for 1959 and subsequent years in the case of any farm on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Secretary or stored in accord-

7 USC 1334(c).



ance with applicable regulations to avoid or postpone payment of the penalty, the past acreage of wheat for the year in which such farm marketing excess is so delivered or stored shall be the farm base acreage of wheat determined for the farm under the regulations issued by the Secretary for determining farm wheat acreage allotments for such year, but if any part of the amount of wheat so stored is later depleted and penalty becomes due by reason of such depletion, for the purpose of establishing farm wheat acreage allotments subsequent to such depletion the past acreage of wheat for the farm for the year in which the excess was produced shall be reduced to the farm wheat acreage allotment for such year.”; and

72 Stat. 79.

72 Stat. 80.

71 Stat. 477.

7 USC 1334(h).

(4) by striking out in subsection (h) thereof the language “future State, county, and farm acreage allotments” and inserting in lieu thereof “future State and county acreage allotments except as prescribed in the provisos to the first sentence of subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of this section”.

Approved April 4, 1958.



